The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Abdication of the Queen of Spain in Favor of the Prince.

A Battle Momentarily Expected Between the Opposing Forces.

Veto of the Civil Rights Bill Passed by the Louisiana Legislature.

SPAIN.

A Battle Imminent Between the Hostile Forces.

Paris, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The news from Spain is meagre. Official reports received state that the news favors the Government. The Emperor has invited Prince Napoleon to Paris, for a a consultation on the affairs of Spain. The *Moniteur* has the following news: "Catalonia is quiet. News of a battle between the Royal army, under Parva, and the insurgents, under Serrano, is momentarily expected, as at last accounts the hostile forces were nearing each other. Jose Salamancas was sent to Queen Isabella by Gen. Concha, praying that the young Prince Asturias might go to the capital and assume the Government of the nation. The Queen refused and returned reply that the Prince should not rule a people of robbers and assassins. The official newspapers of Spain say that the movements against the Government are abortive."

Abdication of the Queen in Favor of the Prince.

London, Saturday, Sept. 26—Evening.

It is reported that Madrid is quiet, but only waits the signal for rebellion. The Queen has abdicated in favor of her son, Prince Asturias. Gen. Parvas is master of Cadiz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on America and Mexico.

London, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The *Times* this morning has another article on the subject of the "designs of the United States on Mexico." The *Times* would approve of the absorption of that country in the American Union if it could be assured of two things, viz.: The future peace of Mexico, and the payment of her debts.

Conclusion of the Trial of Mme. Rachel.

London, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The case of Sarah Rachel Leverson, better known as Mme. Rachel, who has been on trial here for a long time for conspiring to defraud Mrs. Mary Tucker Borrodaile of a large sum of money, has been determined. The Judge sentenced Mme. Rachel to five years' imprisonment and hard labor.

RUSSIA.

Reported Total Wreck of the Frigate Alexander Newski.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, Sept. 26.

There is much excitement in this city, occasioned by the receipt of the news of the total wreck of the Russian frigate *Alexander Newski* off the town of Harbore, Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis was on board the ill-fated ship. The latest dispatches, however, hold out strong hopes that all hands may be saved.

Safety of the Grand Duke Alexis.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, Sept. 26—Noon.

Dispatches have just been received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the Grand Duke Alexis. The crew of the wrecked frigate will also be saved, in all probability.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The United States to be Invited to Send Representatives.

Berne, Saturday, Sept. 26.

A request to send representatives to the Peace Congress soon to assemble here will be forwarded to the United States Government, as well as to the different European nations.

AUSTRIA.

Resignation of the President of the Hungarian Ministry.

Vienna, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Count Andrassy, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, has resigned on account of ill health.

John Hay, the American *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday.

TURKEY.

The Recent Disturbances in Bulgaria.

Vienna, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The *Debatte*, a semi-official organ, says that Roumania took no steps to prevent the recent disturbances in Bulgaria. The Sublime Porte has protested to the great European Powers, and will make every effort to preserve the Empire.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

Close of the Fall Meeting—The Last Day's Racing.

London, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Yesterday was the last day of the Newmarket races. The first race was for the Forlorn Stakes of 100 sovereigns each, for two-year olds, the second horse to save his stake. The entries closed with six subscribers. Three horses started, and came in in the following order:

Marquis of Hastings' Lady Cecilia	1
Count F. de Lagrange's Mlle. de Guise	2
Mr. Chaplin's ch. f. by Newminster	3

The betting before the race was two to one against Mr. Chaplin's filly.

The second race was for a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each, for two-year olds; closed with eight subscribers. Three horses started, and came in in the following order:

Mr. Joseph Dawson's De Vere	1
Mr. Heene's Athelstane	2
The Duke of Newcastle's Lure	3

The betting was as follows: Three to one against *De Vere*, twelve to one against *Athelstane*, and three to one against *Lure*.

The third race was for a sweepstakes of 300 sovereigns each for two-year olds; closed with five subscribers. Two horses started. The following is the summary:

Mr. Chaplin's Sister to Hermit	1
Mr. Pryor's Bagpipes	2

The following was the betting: Five to one against Mr. Chaplin's filly, and five to one against *Bagpipes*.

The fourth race was for a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each for two-year-old fillies; closed with eleven subscribers. Three started, and came in as follows:

Sir R. Bulkeley's Martinique	1
Mr. Jay's Luna	2
Mr. Launde's Minaret	3

The betting was three to one against *Luna*, and three to one against *Minaret*.

The last race was for the Norton Stakes, 100 sovereigns each; closed with five subscribers. Only two started. The race was won by the favorite, Lord Portsmouth's br. [illegible] by *Vengeance* (or *Atherstone*) beating Mr. Alexander's colt *Meteor*. The betting was two to one against *Meteor*.

The Nashville, Tenn., Municipal Election—A Republican Victory.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 26.

The municipal election passed off quietly today. A. Alden, the present Mayor, was reëlected by 520 majority. All the Aldermen except one, and all the Councilmen except two, are supporters of Mr. Alden. Thornberg, the opposing candidate, carried but one ward—the Fifth. Both candidates are Republicans and supporters of Grant and Colfax. The Democrats and Conservatives united on Thornberg. The *Press & Times*, the leading Radical organ, supported Thornberg, who was also sustained by a large portion of the negro voters. During the afternoon the streets in front of the Fourth Ward polls were patrolled by a company of the Forty-fifth Regulars. Alf. Raines, a colored man, was stabbed and mortally wounded in the Sixth Ward. No other difficulties are reported.

LOUISIANA.

Veto of the Civil Rights Bill—The Veto Message in Full.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Gov. Warmouth to-day vetoed the Civil Rights bill. The following is the veto message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives an act to protect all persons in their public and civil rights, without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit:

The rights and privileges enumerated in the first section of this bill, and sought to be established thereby, are fully and explicitly recognized and established in the Constitution of the State. Even a foreigner, not a citizen, has the same right to travel, and be entertained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our jurisprudence which makes distinctions on account of race or color except in so far as relates to slavery. The organic law of the land gives to all persons perfect equality of civil and political rights, including the privilege of enforcing these rights in the courts, and employing all the legal remedies which have heretofore been found requisite to secure these rights to all persons. The means, however, proposed in the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but impracticable and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never, to my knowledge, been so considered in these communities, where the highest regard is had to the personal rights of all men. There always is, and ought to be, a broad line of demarkation fixed between a crime and the breach of obligation growing out of civil contracts; and we demoralize the public conscience and confuse its conception of the right and wrong when we seek to obliterate so evident a distinction. Our statute book is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced and never will be until public opinion rises to their respective levels. The history of the world is full of examples of this sort, where acts not in themselves criminal have been vainly declared so; and in this way a levity of feeling in regard to crime is produced. We lapse into the legislation of a less enlightened period when we try to convert an act which is properly a question of civil damages into an offence against the peace and dignity of the State, and it ought to be carefully borne in mind that we cannot hope by legislation to control the question of personal association, much less can we hope to force on those who differ from us our views of what is humane, or courteous, or Christian-like. Mutual forbearance and kindness, and the noble belief in the brotherhood of man, must spring from a higher source than the fear of punishment. They can never be forced to grow by pains and penalties. Again, so far as railroads and steamboats are concerned, it must be borne in mind that the regulation of commerce between the several States was wisely confided, under the Constitution, to the National Congress. The object of this grant of power was clearly to prevent the confusion which would arise from conflicting legislation on such subjects by the different contiguous States, and the wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every day as means of transportation are increased and improved. By the second and third sections of this act no distinction is clearly made between railroads and steamboats whose routes are wholly within this State, and those whose routes are beyond. Of course our criminal jurisdiction cannot go beyond our State lines; and in this respect the act seems impolitic and liable to produce unnecessary confusion and litigation for experimental legislation of this kind, for which the sanction of no successful precedent can be adduced. A more unfavorable occasion than the present could hardly be imagined. In the midst of a most exciting political campaign, at a time when the passions, animosities and resentments consequent upon a great war and attendant upon great and sudden changes in affairs, are roused to the highest pitch of intensity, and when the prejudices regarding the race are inflamed to the utmost, it is here proposed to enforce by penal remedies what is practically class legislation, and to maintain and confirm class distinction. The effect, in my judgment, of such an act, would be to defeat, rather than to promote, the ends apparently hidden from view by the author of the bill. The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in height and breadth, in firmness and strength. So long as these barriers are maintained, so long will be deferred the era of peace, order and prosperity in the States to which mutual harmony and good will are essential, and so long will the rights of the lately enfranchised linger in the condition of doubt and insecurity. The prejudices upon which these barriers are founded have no foundation in reason or nature, and will surely give way to the softening influences of time unless they are constantly fretted into activity. In the meantime any person, colored as well as white, is equally secured by the Constitution in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, and in his remedy for their infringement the courts are open to all alike. The same rule obtains in national and State courts. The judges of the State courts and their officers are amenable to and dependent upon all its citizens alike. Colored and white alike constitute juries. Those of the lately enfranchised who are wise and reflecting will not ask for more. They will rather deprecate a kind of legislation which, instead of advancing their present condition, only renders the enemies of their race more bitter and determined in their hostility, and furnishes them weapons whereby to assail the rights which the colored men have already acquired. In returning this bill without my signature, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am prepared, so far as lies in my province and power, to enforce the new Constitution as it exists. Such is my desire, as is my duty, that when I find the act in question to be in my best judgment unnecessary and unwise, and for the reasons I have stated, calculated to demoralize the public conscience and intensify distinctions which will surely yield to the power of the time and the growth of more catholic views of our personal relations, it becomes no less clearly my duty to decline to sign it.

(Signed,) H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Report on the Attitude of the State Toward the Government—The Credit of the State.

Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 26.

In the Senate to-day, the bill declaring negroes ineligible to office was made the special order for Monday. In the House, the Committee on the State of the Republic made a report, which was almost unanimously adopted.

The report says that many issues have agitated the country for years, which have been determined by the arbitrament of the sword. Georgia, in common with the people of the other States composing a *de facto* government of the Confederacy, acquiesced in the unavoidable consequences of the struggle. While believing it the right of the State to return to the Union on terms of equality with the other members of the Union, with the same privileges, and immunities of all the citizens unimpaired, and protected under the Constitution, they acquiesced in the plan of reconstruction thought necessary and prescribed by the President, although the pains and penalties imposed on the best citizens are regarded as unjust and oppressive. Passively yielding to the Executive authority of the United States, the people of Georgia proceeded to organize a State Government in harmony with and in obedience to the terms of the President's plan of reconstruction, and complying with every condition—the ratification of the emancipation of the slaves, the repudiation of the legal liabilities of the State, the recognition of the validity of the public debt of the United States—the reconstruction under the Congressional plan is an accomplished fact. Our Representatives who were elected under and by virtue of that plan have been admitted into the Congress of the United States. We deprecate the highly inflammatory and violently abusive character of certain political publications and public speeches, which unduly inflame and excite the passions and prejudices of both races. We deprecate the criminally false assertions in public prints, and in public addresses, made for the express purpose of arousing the hostility of the negro race against the white race. We deprecate advice and suggestions given by men who, in many instances, are not identified with the interest of the State, which have induced the negroes to arm themselves for their defence, the exercise of rights and privileges which it is falsely asserted that a majority of the white race desire to wrest from the negro race. We deprecate the fact that men among us persistently pervert and exaggerate facts; draw upon their imagination for material for publication, give to the world tissues of falsehood, tending to produce abroad a false impression that there is little protection for persons and property, and little security for life and liberty in this State. We assert that it is the purpose of the white people of the State to faithfully protect the negro in the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and Constitution and laws of this State. We assert that it is no purpose of any party of the State to impair the constitutional rights of the people to peaceably assemble for the consideration of any matter or to obstruct any portion of the people in the enjoyment of any other constitutional right or privilege.

The efforts to borrow money on the credit of the State of Georgia, has been replied to as follows:

New-York, Sept. 19.

To ——, Cashier, Atlanta, Ga.:

The negotiation proposed is one that in happier and calmer times we should have been glad to entertain, but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our Board is adverse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions.

(Signed,) J. L. WORTH,
Cashier National Park Bank.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Coast—The Revolution in Sierra Puebla.

San Francisco, Cal., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Acapulco advices to Sept. 17, state that a general election for Governor of the State of Guerrero, has been called for Oct. 4. The new Governor will take his seat on the 1st of December.

President Juarez has written a letter to the Mexican Consul in this city, dated Sept. 1, stating that a scandalous revolution had broken out in Sierra Puebla, which terminated by the surrender of Juan Francisco Lucas, the leader. Perfect peace now reigns throughout the country.

The ship *Isaac Jeans*, hence, put into Acapulco in distress, having shipped several seas off Cape San Lucas, and sustained considerble damage.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sinking of the Shore of Hawaii—Remarkable Moving of the Sea.

San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 25.

Honolulu advices to Sept. 5 have been received. The reported sinking of the southeastern shore of Hawaii is confirmed. The same occurrence was observed at Port Hilo. The subsidence at Hawaii in some places was from three to four, and in others from six to seven feet, while at Hilo the greatest subsidence noticed was eight inches. In Hilo, Pura and Kanfroll, one to five earthquakes occurred daily. Considerable smoke was arising from Kilanan, though but little fire was visible. Oscillations of the sea at Hilo, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August, were remarkable. For three days the sea rose and fell from three to four feet, once every ten minutes.

The American Minister publishes an official notice, warning American ship-owners and shipmasters against participating in the coolie trade between the Sandwich Islands and other ports.

The ship *Eldorado* sailed for Baker's Island Aug. 31.

The commercial news is unimportant.

In port of Honolulu. United steamer *Mohongo*, the Hamburg bark *R. C. Wylie* and *Robert Lane*.

Action of Republicans in the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans of the Fifth District, in caucus at Salem last night, chose a full delegation favorable to Mr. Butler for Congress to the District Convention, to be held on Monday next. The Republican caucus at Newburport chose sixteen delegates favorable to Mr. Butler, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, confiding in the ability and patriotism of our representative, Gen. B. F. Butler, this meeting expresses its preference for him, as the candidate of the Republican Party, for reëction in this district.

Suicide in the Connecticut State Prison.

Hartford, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 26.

John Wille, a prisoner in the State Prison of Connecticut, convicted two years ago for horse-stealing, cut his throat with a shoe-knife at 2 o'clock this morning, in his cell. The gash was frightful, severing the jugular vein. He lived a few minutes. He was a Frenchman, 25 years of age, and has a mother in Paris.

The Oregon Legislature—The State Fair.

San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 26.

In the Oregon Legislature the bill repealing the law requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by those drawing money from the State Treasury, was passed by the House.

The Oregon State Fair was opened at Salem. There is a fine exhibition of stock. The Fair is a greater success than any previous.

The Willamette River is lower than ever before known, and navigation in consequence is difficult.

The State Agricultural Fair of California.

San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The State Fair at Sacramento closed yesterday, and was a success in all the departments of agriculture and home industry. The exhibition of stock was probably not excelled by any fair in the Union.

The steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, arrived last night.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans had a monster demonstration to-night and dedicated the new Tannery erected by the Young Men's Union League. The procession consisted of a large number of Clubs and other ward organizations in uniform, and a large crowd of citizens. Fully 5,000 torches were in line. There could not have been less than 20,000 to 25,000 persons out. It was the largest demonstration of the campaign.

Three Fatal Accidents in Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 26.

A West Troy man, named McDonald, supposed to have fallen out of a window at Gleason Hall, was found dead on the sidewalk this morning. An old man, deaf, was run over by the cars of the Union Railroad, in Adams-street, this morning, and killed, and a tailor, named Cook, of Lansingburg, in trying to get on the cars at the Union Depot, this noon, was run over and instantly killed.

Steamship Collision off Indian Point, Canada.

Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The steamships *Merritt* and *St. George* collided off Indian Point yesterday. The *Merritt* was cut down in her port bow to within six inches of the water's edge, and returned to port with her pumps working. The *St. George* was not much damaged.

Health of Ex-President Pierce.

Concord, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Gen. Pierce is very feeble. Recently a cough has troubled him. He receives the calls of but few friends. His nervous system is quite shattered, and it is very doubtful if he gets about this Fall or Winter, if at all again.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

Concord, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Mechanics' Fair commences in this city on the 6th of October, and promises to prove a great success.

Harrisburg, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 26.

A warrant has been issued for the execution of Thomas McCarty, in Venango County, for murder, on Oct. 20.

Worcester, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 26.

George Crompton's residence, on Union Hill, in this city, was entered by burglars last night, and a large amount of property in fine jewelry and watches were stolen.

Springfield, Mass, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Mrs. Ellen Kneiderhoff was burned to death, yesterday, in her shanty, at Lee, Mass., where she lived alone.

Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Sept. 26.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. of O. F. adjourned at noon to-day, to meet in San Francisco in September, 1869.

Boston, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 26.

A base ball match between the University nines of Harvard and Brown took place to-day at Cambridge. A large crowd of spectators were present, including the English cricketers, who commence their match here on Monday. The Harvard nine won by a score of 37 to 15.

Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Up to this date eighty-eight sailing vessels and five steamships more than last year have arrived here.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Quebec Legislature will meet for the dispatch of business the latter part of October.

It is understood that the local ministry will immediately grant $5,000 to the Red River sufferers.

Toronto, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Board of Agriculture have passed a resolution recommending the Government to rescind the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle after the 1st of October. The Government is also requested to allow Mr. Cochrane to exhibit cattle at the Rochester Fair.

The yacht race to-day for $100 was won by the *Wide Awake*.

The Toronto robbery case came up again to-day. Judgment is promised on Monday.

Ottawa, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Copyright act imposing 12½ per cent. duty *ad valorem* on British copyrights, represented in foreign countries and imported into Canada, goes into force on the 28th inst.

Discount on American invoices 60 per cent.

Philadelphia, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Four men, hailing from New-York, were arrested to-day, charged with procuring fraudulent naturalization papers. They were held for trial. The Democrats have naturalized over 2,000 within the past week.

EX-SECRETARY STANTON.

His Speech at Steubenville, Ohio—His Views on the Debt—What Democratic Theories would Lead to.

The following are the concluding portions of the speech of Ex-Secretary Stanton, delivered at Steubenville, Ohio, on Friday evening, which we failed to receive in season for publication in yesterday's Times, with the opening portions, owing to the slow working of the telegraph wires in consequence of the severe storm:

They do not mean to pay a cent of national taxes, or a dollar of interest. They mean to leave to their Northern friends the burden and shame of shouldering the load of repudiating their own debt, destroying their own credit. The rebel debt, with its countless millions, [applause,] is enough for them to look after. This is why the financiers of the New-York Convention have now again tuned their harp of a thousand strings, and are chanting through the land about gold and greenbacks, and public credit and the public debt, while Blair sneers at them with scorn. He knows what Lee and Forrest, and Preston and Beauregard mean, and the whole of the rebel host. He says it is all idle talk.

But what is this public debt manifested by the bonds, and the notes of the United States, and about which the bowels of the financiers of the New-York Convention are so severely moved? [Laughter.] The war debt is variously estimated at from two to three thousand millions of dollars. It was a debt created to support a million soldiers, the largest army that ever marched with our banner, and the most formidable fleet that ever floated upon the wave of the ocean. It represents a thousand brilliant achievements on land and sea, that would render illustrious any nation upon earth, and that will be renowned upon the pages of history to the end of all time. [Cheers.] The principal items of this debt can be ascertained with absolute certainty, and the others approximately estimated. And I ask you to say which of them you will lop off. It is not a question that concerns Forrest or Beauregard, or any one south of the rebel lines, because they do not mean to pay any debt—but how much of this debt will you repudiate, standing, as it does, the representative of the great achievements of our army and navy. Behold the items. The report of the Paymaster General shows that the largest part of this expenditure, namely, $129,000 473, was for the pay of the army; $250,000,000 would cover the whole final pay of the army, and the pensions of the widows and orphans and disabled soldiers. The Quartermasters the next largest expenditure; for supplies of clothing, tents, camp equipage and other necessaries, $200,000,000 will be a reasonable estimate; for horses, forage, cavalry mules and wagons for transportation, $300,000,000; for steam rams, ships and railroads, the building of steamers, bridges, engines, cars, $400,000,000; for the subsistence of the army and its medical supplies, $300,000,000 will be a liberal estimate; for fortifications, ordnance, arms and ammunition, $200,000,000 would not be unreasonable. The whole expenses of the navy for the first year of the war was $280,000,000, and cannot now exceed $300,000,000. These are the leading items of the war debt. We had to raise an army to maintain our national existence, and where is the man to rob the soldier of his pay? Let him vote against Gen. Grant. Where is the man that would plunder the widow, the orphan, the bereaved parents sitting helpless by the fireside? If you have an army it must have tents and clothing, for where is the man that would have the soldiers sleep on the bare ground, or go marching naked through the rebel States? You must also have horses and forage. You must have means of transportation on land and upon your rivers, lakes and seas. Where is the lover of his country that would have had the armies performing painful marches of months, that could have been performed in a few hours upon boats or railroads? Where is the lover of his country that would have had Grant, or Sherman, or any of our great commanders, lose an opportunity to strike the enemy for want of transportation, or of cavalry, or forage for his horses, or any other supply? Where is the man that would deprive the army of its bread and of its meat, snatch the cup from the sick soldier, deprive him of his nurse and hospital shelter, or medical care and attendance, and when France and England threatened us with a war of intervention in aid of the rebellion, what answer would have been given to the people of the United States for the burning of our towns and cities, and the ravaging of our coast, if such could have been prevented by means of money furnished by the people; for, during the contraction of this debt, the people crowded to Mr. Lincoln, from day to day, and demanded that he should put forth the nation's strength, and pledged themselves to meet every call for men or for money. And who is there that would strike out for one second the glory of Farragut, of Winslow, and of Worden, and all our other great sea captains, on account of the whole naval expenditure? Think of it for a moment. You all remember that bright Sunday morning, when the nation quaked at the news as it flashed through the land that a new monster of the deep had appeared the day before, had sunk two of our ships and was about to ravage our coast; and when four hours later, the word rang through the land that a little monitor, which appeared no bigger than a speck upon the sea, had fought her three hours and had driven her crippled and shattered to her port—where is the man who, for the whole national debt created by our whole naval expenditure, would have lost, for a minute, his share in the glory of the great achievement. [Cheers.] And when, on another Sunday, the world beheld that great duel on the deep, in the face of Europe, when Winslow and the *Kearsage* sent, by a single shot, the rebel pirate to the bottom of the sea, who would sell out his interest in the glory of that achievement or dock its discount? And yet these are the things on which the financiers of the New-York Convention are busy, with pencil and slate in their hands, to cipher away. [Laughter.] But they have quite other things in their minds when they profess to be figuring and reckoning discount and interests. Their hearts are mindful of something else. They are thinking of Meade and Gettysburg, and its glorious field; of the rebel ranks mowed by our artillery like grass before the scythe in that two days' battle. They are thinking of Sherman hewing his way from the mountains to the sea. [Applause.] They are thinking of George Thomas dashing their army to pieces at Nashville. [Applause.] They are thinking of the bloody fight of Schofield at Franklin, when the cannon balls crashed through the bones of the rebel soldiers and their officers, like hail as thick as Lannes heard at Montebello. [Applause.] They are thinking of Butler's triumphant entry into New Orleans, [applause and hisses,] and patriotic administration. They are thinking of the humbling of the knee of the rebellion before the Stars and Stripes. They are thinking of Canby and the capture of Mobile. But above all are they thinking of that day when Lee surrendered his sword and his army to Grant, and when the voice of a great nation was lifted up in thanksgiving and praise to the Lord of Hosts. [A voice, "Glory to His name."] Against these things the financiers of the New-York Convention may cipher in vain, until the very figures shall burn and blister their eye-balls. [Applause.]

You, fellow-citizens, will be mindful of these things. You will lay them to your hearts when you come to make your choice for President of the United States, and for your Representatives in Congress. You will talk of them in your family by your firesides, and you will press them upon your neighbors. You will toil with them until the day of the polls, and the election of Grant and Colfax and a Republican Congress will be a crowning blessing to you and your posterity forever. [Great applause.]

Albert Pike on the Sovereignty of the States.

Gen. Albert Pike spoke at a Democratic meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday night. From the report of his speech, as given in the *Democrat* of that city, we quote the following:

"In his opinion, the only permanent salvation for this country, no matter how the next election might go, there would be no restoration of the good old times until the country returned to the good old time and sound doctrine of sovereignty—the rights and independence of the States as members of the Federal Union. To that Union he (and he believed he could speak for nine-tenths of the men who upheld the Confederate flag) was never false, and never was a traitor to that Union of States which their fathers made; to that Union he was always true, and for it at any time he would have laid down his life; nor was he ever untrue to the flag of that Union. If he had had his way, the Confederate States never should have been called the Confederate States, but they should have called themselves the United States, and claimed that they alone were traitors to the Constitution who were endeavoring to subvert that Constitution; they should have kept the old flag, and then if the Northern troops had fired into their bosoms they should have fired into that flag also."

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool Sept. 16 and Queenstown Sept. 17, arrived at this port yesterday with two days later news than was received by the *Union*.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial article on the Alabama question, expresses the hope that reflection has led our American kinsmen to the conclusion that they "have hitherto been demanding too much." It concludes as follows: "We are perfectly willing to entertain the question of arbitration on the basis submitted some time since by Lord Stanley, and with this concession upon our part, the Government of the United States ought to be satisfied."

The revising barrister at Manchester has decided that the 5,700 ladies who had claimed to have their names included in the parliamentary register could not be admitted to the franchise.

By an announcement in the London *Gazette*, Parliament has been further prorogued until Nov. 26.

M. Guizot's important article on "France and Prussia," which has been so long looked for and talked about, has been published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Guizot pronounces distinctly for peace, which he credits the Emperor Napoleon with a sincere desire to maintain. He holds that war is neither inevitable, nor even probable, and advocates the reduction of the French military forces to a *bonâ fide* peace footing as the only measure which, in the present state of Europe, would be viewed as serious, significant, and effectual.

M. de Goltz's state of health is most unsatisfactory. The benefit he was to derive from Dr. Van Smith's attendance unhappily proves a myth, and he can scarcely take any other food than bouilinon and eggs. The remedy prescribed by the Dutch physician consisted, it appears, in using live frogs to act as leeches, but this only procured momentary relief to the patient, whose sufferings are said to be excruciating. The King of Prussia, from consideration for M. de Goltz, has refused to appoint a successor to the post until the Ambassador himself insists upon being relieved.

A communication from Berlin denies the authenticity of the dispatch of M. de Thiele, relative to the reduction of the Prussian army.

The King of Prussia, in answer to an address from the rector of the University of Kiel, expressing a wish for the maintenance of peace, had replied as follows: "I do not see throughout Europe any cause for the disturbance of peace. I say this for your tranquillity; and, what will still more reassure you, I perceive in the representatives of the army and navy assembled here the vigor of the fatherland, who have proved that they do not shun the combat if compelled to fight it out."

It has been decided that the gigantic Krupp cannon, intended by Prussia for the defence of the port of Kiel, shall form, with 12 96-pounders (breech-loaders,) the armament of the Strand Fort. This monster is unique of its kind. The lump of steel from which it was made weighed originally 840 quintals (100lbs. each.) The interior gun, in a single piece, still weighs 400 quintals, and is surrounded by three steel bands of 600 quintals more, so that the entire piece represents 1000 quintals, whilst the heaviest English one is only 450 quintals. The solid shot used for it weighs 1,100lbs, and the shell 1,181lbs. The management of the weapon is said to be perfectly easy. The expectation is that by means of it iron armor platings ten inches thick, could be pierced at 3,000 or 4,000 yards. But an enemy's vessel wishing to force the entrance to the harbor would be at only 800 paces, from this terrible battery, and would probably receive at the first discharge more than 4,000 pounds (nearly two tons) of iron, which would be sure to sink her.

A subscription has been commenced by the Roman Legitimists to present the Pope with twelve four-pounder rifled cannon.

Garibaldi himself explains, in the following proclamation, the causes of his resignation: *To my Electors:* I have sent in to the President of the Chamber my resignation as Deputy for Gallura. The cause of my doing so is, that I cannot be of any service to you. Physical impediments, and still more the consciousness of not being able to obtain anything for a generous and devoted people, kept me away from the Parliament, and I feel the anguish of not having been able to help you in your great need and affliction. However, I am proud of belonging to you, and if an opportunity occur for my being of use to the people of my adopted home, I shall very willingly sacrifice my life for you. I am, with affection and gratitude, yours, GARIBALDI.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes a new manifesto of the "Universal Republican Alliance," emanating from the "Central Committee of the Southern Provinces." This document does not yield in the violence of its language to those which have preceded it. It testifies above all to the impatience of the Republican Party to display their flag in its entirety, "only one fold of which has as yet been seen," and to march forward.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Resignation—The Mentana Avengers—Brigandage—The Iron Crown Feast—The Masses—Late Festas—Italian Costume—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

The newspapers here frequently discuss, until they wear out, a subject of no great practical importance. And so it is now, touching the cause of Garibaldi's resigning his seat in Parliament. At the last moment, when there is talk of leaving to the people the election of a new Parliament, the General formally relinquishes a place which he has never filled. As near as can be found out, he is ready to break with his own party under its present leadership. It is less than a year ago that he pronounced Rattazzi "that one whose name is a sound of infamy to Italy." Rattazzi was then at the head of the Ministry, and sent Garibaldi to prison for a day, after the arrest at Sinalunga. The same man wishes to get back to power, by mounting on the shoulders of those he formerly opposed.

THE MENTANA AVENGERS.

There has lately been organized in Italy an association with secret pledges, called "The Avengers of Mentana." It has a sort of constitution, some of the articles of which have been made public. It would seem as if revenge was sufficiently a habit of this people, without giving it a systematic organization. As the French took part at Mentana, the sacrifice of hundreds of young men there is put in great part to their account, and their continued presence in the Roman territory keeps the recollection alive. But it is only truth to say that the blame of the disaster and the return of the French is due to the Italians themselves, and the lesson will be useful for the future if it saves the Government and the Party of Action from a similar blunder. A spirit of impetuosity makes it hard to learn.

BRIGANDAGE.

Gen. Pallavicini reports a good week's work done in his hunt of brigands in the South. He has bagged a good deal of dead game, beside breaking the wings of several king-birds of the flock. One of the leading chiefs, Guerra, is reported killed, and there is hope that some lucky stroke may rid the region of Fuoco, the worst of the whole brood. Now that the King is going into the South, it is to be hoped that he will give a new proof of his patriotism by joining in the hunt.

The condition of things in the Romagna does not mend much, and for some time to come the Government will be obligetod make the remedy for existing evils a special study. In that part disorder has become the normal condition, and that hot-blooded race, if they could have their own way, would soon enjoy a carnival of lawlessness.

THE IRON CROWN.

They are holding at Monza a solemn feast for three days, in honor of the Iron Crown of Italy. The history of this iron crown, which happens to be of gold, is well known. It was carried off to Vienna before the battles of 1859, and this is the first opportunity since its return to its ancient place of deposit that the people of Monza have had to renew the festivities which have taken place every year from a remote period. The crown is lined with a thin iron band, hammered out of one of the innumerable nails of the "true cross." It is this which makes it precious, quite as much as does its illustrious historic associations. Will Victor Emmanuel or his successor, reconciled with the head of the Church, and the height of the Capitol Hill a part of the Kingdom, ever have this crown placed on his head as Sovereign of all Italy?

THE MASSES.

Enough has been said about the uninstructed condition of the masses in Italy. The Italians are certainly worse off than the Irish and English, but their state is far from being as hopeless as that of several other European populations. Italian intellectual life is principally that of the cities, of which the country has long made its boast of having not less than one hundred. An utter lack of elementary instruction is confined in great part to the peasant class, of which the rank and file of the army is mostly composed, and they are the best friends of the priests. An officer told me that in some companies there would not be a dozen of the young rustics who could read and write. But the army becomes a kind of college to them, for the lower officers are obliged to give instruction for some time each day, and when the soldier has finished his career he has added to his other accomplishments a knowledge of letters. He is thus put on the road to become some day a Minister of State.

We have concentrated the greater part of our effort upon the instruction of the people to the neglect of higher culture and the polished arts. Most European countries have gone to the other extreme, and we see many bright lights of learning and intellectual culture shining in a dark night of popular ignorance. We must insist more than we do upon thoroughness of discipline if we wish to avoid falling into universal superficiality, and more must be made of the æsthetics of manners if we wish to be saved from the cataclysm of vulgarity with which we are threatened.

LATE FESTAS.

The months of September and October have six or seven festas associated with some passage in the life of the Virgin Mary. Yesterday was that of the nativity of the Madonna, and in the Church of Santa Maria Nuovella, in Florence, was made considerable account of. The Italians are so fond of scenic effect that, as much disposed as the revolutionists are to strip everything bald, the Church, within itself, is in little danger of being cast into the shade by the theatre in the splendor of its silk-and-tinsel shows. A week was given to the decoration of the Santa Maria, and I do not know when I have seen a finer display of crimson stuffs and tissues of silver and gold, and chandeliers bearing aloft a firmament of lights. The organ pealed grandly and the crowd that filled the building gave reverent attention to the more than unusually imposing ceremony of the Mass.

More and more the glory of the Blessed Virgin is magnified. Since proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, in 1854, the Deity has been put into the second place, and the Virgin has become the first object of worship and prayers. A priest whom I know, a good man, lately told me the story of his misfortunes. Fifteen thousand francs, the fruit of thirty years' savings out of a small income, as teacher of the Italian language, had been confided to a false friend, and every dollar of the three thousand made way with. The little fortune, upon which he was to fall back in his old age, was gone beyond hope of recovery. It was a cruel wrong that had been done, but there was something admirable in the childlike simplicity with which the priest told me how, day and night, he directed his prayers to the Madonna for consolation, and that a way might be opened to save his old age from dreaded dependence. "Oh, the Madonna, the Madonna," he exclaimed, in an exstacy of devout trust, "without her aid there is nothing left for us to hope for in this world or in the life to come."

ITALIAN COSTUMES.

You may have heard of a dance called the *can-can*, with which people of extreme French tastes amuse themselves. It has been performed here in one of the open theatres in a style which would make even Paris folks open their eyes. It is not yet the fashion here to go naked in the streets, but a single step more will bring us to that, if actual tendencies are not checked. The workmen in the bed of the Arno, under the eye of the whole town, have long set the example of a Summer costume, consisting of a narrow band worn around the loins, with the rest of the body exposed to the sun and air. Academy students find there some excellent studies, both of color and form. But naked dancers on the public stage is thought to be carrying the thing too far, and so last week the authority gave notice that the *can-can* must be given up, and managers are forced to seek some new invention to satisfy the itching for novelty.

THE SEASON.

The Summer is ended according to popular belief, although the calendar prolongs this solstice two weeks beyond the present date. With the exception of a few fiery days, the degree of heat has been such as to be borne with comfort. While many parts of Northern Europe have been parched with drought, here we have had frequent showers, and at this moment the landscape is as green as in early June. There are few elms in Italy, except those in public parks, and this year they have been attacked by worms. The elms in the Cascine are as sera and melancholy as if a fire had passed over them. The sight is sad enough. We have looked to Parlatore, the eminent Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History, to find a remedy, but no steps have yet been taken.

The season has been favorable for the grape, and there is promise of a greater harvest than for many years. The dwarf maples, which support the vines, are bending under the weight of their great load. It seems strange that the Italians do not make more effort to improve the quality of their wines, so as to make them more extensively an article of export. Every *contadino* is a vine-dresser, but with the unaided intelligence of such a class there can be little hope of improvement. A mere peasant can do nothing but follow the old routine. When the time comes, that most of the rich proprietors acquire some knowledge of science, and live on their estates, instead of courting the trivial pleasures of cities, there will be more examples in the country, such as the late Marquis Ridolfi and the present Baron Ricasoli. But Italy is coming to learn that the life of a State is in the intelligent directing head, and this the country will have when the upper classes do their duty.

ANGELICO.

SCIENCE IN EUROPE.

The Solar Eclipse—The Wonderful Bolide—The Baroscope and How to Prepare One.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

Would you believe it? A certain sensation has been produced in this gay and worldly metropolis by the telegraphic dispatch from India about the eclipse of the sun. So that humanity after all is not as bad as we took it to be. It is not so wrapped up in the insignificant things of this life as not to be surprised by news from the mysterious world beyond the skies.

One of the astronomers sent to India by the French Government to observe this magnificent eclipse, telegraphs that at the point he was stationed he observed it under the most perfect conditions; that at the moment when the moon interposed and covered completely the view of the sun, he was able to obtain a good view of the famous "rose-colored protuberances," which have been the vexed question of astronomers, that he found them *of a gaseous nature and belonging to the sun.* He further added, "The spectre was most remarkable and unexpected."

Arago described these rose protuberances in 1846, when he saw them for the first time, as "reddish flames which spring out from the circumference of the moon during the eclipse." Until 1851 these protuberances were thought to belong to the moon; the eclipse of that year gave the impression, on the contrary, that they belonged to the sun. The positive information which now comes from India decides the question in favor of the sun.

The dark body of the moon fitted so exactly over the bright body of the sun that the eye passed easily over the borders of the former and fell upon whatever surrounded or came out from the latter. This condition lasted for more than six minutes, and the able observer of the French Government, M. Janssen, will soon arrive at home with more perfect and more astonishing observations than have yet been obtained. We may, however, assume in advance, as a fact, that the "rose protuberances" are annexes of the solar disc, and form part of the solar atmosphere. We have thus a new starting point in the study of the great mystery that surrounds us.

THE BOLIDE.

But what are we to think of the wonderful *bolide* of Warsaw, of a few months ago? Here is something more fantastic than anything the astronomer ever dreamed of. On a starlight night the citizens of Warsaw gazed petrified with fear at the rapid approach of an immense ball of fire, which at last bursted over their heads with a noise and shock such as never had been heard or felt before on the surface of the earth. After the globe bursted each of the pieces in turn broke up, until parts of the mass, before reaching the earth, were in powder, the first discharges representing, for the sound, the discharges of artillery, and the smaller pieces the rolling discharge of many regiments of small arms. M. Daubree, of the French Academy of Sciences, who has just been lecturing on the subject, has obtained for the Academy 942 pieces of the broken bolis. M. Krantz, of Bonn, gathered up for himself 1,612 pieces. Other professors have done the same, and millions of pieces yet remain strewed over the section of country where it broke.

It was computed that this globe had a surface of two thousand acres, and was consequently large enough to maintain the life of many microscopic nations of infusoria. Where did it come from, and what was the force that directed it thus in a straight line against the earth? When first seen it appeared half as large as the moon, and never appeared larger till it struck our atmosphere and exploded. This fact shows its frightful rapidity of motion, for, from the distance at which it appeared less than the moon till the time it exploded, it must have shot so rapidly that the eye had not time to perceive its enlargement! Then, again, what was the cause of the explosion, and especially of an explosion so complete as to almost triturate the particle? Was it the density of the earth's atmosphere that broke it, or was the explosion due to the contact of certain gases of the meteor with the constituents of the air? It is more consoling to adopt the first theory, because we will then feel as if our atmospere served as a cuirass to the earth, and would continue to protect us from the shocks of stray globes like that of Warsaw. The shock and the spring of the air must have been something beyond the computation of man, for it did not knock people down, and yet it occurred at something like fifty miles from the earth, and the pieces picked up show it to have been a tolerably hard stone.

THE BAROSCOPE.

A new instrument, called a *baroscope*, is realizing a large sale. It comes to Paris from Havana, and you probably also have it. At any rate here is a word of description. It prognosticates the weather twenty-four hours in advance, by changes in the fluid contained in a tube. To make one, take a glass tube a foot long and three and one-third inches in circumference; fill it with the following liquid: Camphor, two parts; saltpetre, one part; salts of ammonia, one part; dissolved in alcohol and partially precipitated with distilled water. Then close the tube and place it in the air, toward the north, and out of the way of the sun. You will then observe the following barometric phenomena: For fine weather the liquor in the tube will be transparent; for rain, there will be crystalized stars floating about in the liquid; for a tempest, the liquid will be full of crystals, in an apparent state of ferment; for wind, the crystals will adhere to the side of the tube from which the wind is going to blow. This simple invention is more certain and cheaper than any other barometer in use.

MALAKOFF.

CUBA.

Mulatto Garroted—A Brilliant Suggestion—An American Wounded by Robbers—Police of the Island—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

On the morning of the 17th inst., a mulatto, named Martin Polo, was executed "*en garrote vil*," for the murder of his wife. Before being led to the scaffold, and while there, he received the usual spiritual advice and comfort from the priest, and manifested much repentance for his crime, declaring, as is frequently the case, that he was led to its commission by bad company. Though these public executions have been numerous here during the past twelve months, they still continue to attract large crowds of spectators. The strangling of a poor devil always "draws well."

A SUGGESTION.

A brilliant idea strikes me. Suicides have become so much the fashion in your City that it would be well to legalize the thing, and turn it to the benefit of the poor. Thus, when a *blasé* fellow feels like quitting this world, let him prove to the authorities that he does not owe anything to any one, and obtain a license to be executed in public, a reasonable tax being levied on each witness of the performance. The proceeds might be distributed among the poor who are not tired of living. A pleasant variety could be given to the exhibitions by introducing the modes of execution practiced in different countries—garroting, guillotining, shooting, bowstringing, and various other modes might be exhibited. The only difficulty is that you have so many aspirants for notoriety that the business would soon be overdone.

LOCAL HIGHWAYMEN.

On the 11th inst., Col. J. A. McHatton, an American planter, residing about fifteen miles from Matanzas, while riding through one of his cane-fields at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, was attacked by two robbers, who demanded his watch. On his refusal to deliver it, one of them drew a knife and attacked him. Col. McHatton defended himself with his umbrella, the only weapon he had. Though the other robber drew a revolver and commenced firing at him, the Colonel drove them both from the field. One of the shots took effect in his neck, inflicting a severe wound. At last accounts the ball had been extracted, and he was doing well. The Police were in pursuit of the highwaymen, and they have probably been arrested.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Police force of the island is numerous and efficient; still the planters complain of many thefts, and there are some instances, as the one cited, of bold attempts at highway robbery. The *guardia civil* is a force composed of picked men from the army, and is distributed in companies or squads throughout the island. It numbers fifteen hundred men, and offenders against good order are generally dealt with very summarily by them. In the sparsely inhabited districts, travelers generally go armed with swords and pistols.

THE WEATHER.

The heat of Summer is now over, and with the cool breezes from the north commercial activity will soon be revived.

OBSERVADOR.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DAY-DAWN.

From the People's Magazine.

Between the dawning and the day,
Before the rising of the lark,
The May-bloom glistened in the dark;
And all the land in shadow lay
Between the dawning and the day.

Between the dawning and the day,
The wet wild flowers in thine hair
Shed a soft rain of honey there;
I stooped to kiss the drops away
Between the dawning and the day.

Between the dawning and the day,
The wind fell and the thunder ceased,
The red light came up from the east,
As my dear love a-dying lay
Between the dawning and the day.

Between the dawning and the day,
I knew the silence was not sleep,
But death—and yet I could not weep;
I could not even kneel and pray
Between the dawning and the day.

But when the bloom is on the May,
And scent from wet wild flowers rare
Comes floating on the twilight air;
Ah! sweetest face, and fragrant hair!
My bitter tears dry not away,
Between the dawning and the day.

SWEET NELLY HUNTINGDON.

BY MRS. FORRESTER.

From Temple Bar for September.

CHAPTER I.

"They're a bad lot, my dear, that's what they are, and they say the young Lord's as wild as any of 'em!"

"Why does papa hate them so, nurse, and why won't he ever let their names be mentioned?"

"It's a long story, Miss Nelly, and it's been the same for the last five generations—a family quarrel; but, I suppose, it 'ull die out with your papa, now he's got no son to leave the old hatred to."

"But, nurse, were they all really so bad?"

"Well, my dear, I don't know; we've all been taught to think so ever since we was children, and, of course, my father and grandfather took their master's side, and hadn't a good word for the Langholmes; but their own people stuck to 'em through thick and thin, and say a more generous, high-spirited family never breathed. They've always been rather a wild lot; but then, dear, as the sayin' is, the old gentleman himself isn't as black as he's painted."

"But why did we quarrel with them? What began it all?"

"Well, dear, the first beginning was a bad one, and it never healed up, and so it's gone on up to this very day. And I must say the Langholmes have been willing to make it up, and the old Lord would have been quite friendly, only your papa was set against it, and turned his back upon him before the whole hunting-field."

"But, nurse, I want to get at the story, and you won't come to it," and pretty Nelly Huntingdon tapped a little impatient foot on the polished floor of the housekeeper's room.

"My dear, I think your papa would be displeased with me if I was to tell you."

"But papa won't know."

"Well, Miss Nelly, you know that's worse, to do things behind people's backs you wouldn't do to their faces."

Miss Nelly perched herself on the high wooden table in front of the latticed window, and craned her pretty neck out to pull a great cluster of the old-fashioned red roses with open yellow centres that nodded over the trellis-work.

"Now," she said, fastening them in the front of her white dress, and swinging her little feet to and fro, "go on, nurse."

Wilson stirred her tea, pursed up her mouth, and with contracted brow proceeded to ruminate as to the approved fashion of commencing a story.

"Well, my dear, it's so long ago since I've heard speak of these things that I a'most forget. You'll make yourself ill"—this as she saw Nelly helping herself incontinently to another great spoonful of jam.

"No I shan't. Now, do go on, you tiresome, provoking old thing!"

"Well, now, let me see. You know the picture they call the 'Black Huntingdon,' in the gallery? He was your—let me think now—great-great—no, great-great-great-grandfather——"

"It's all the same," said Nelly, with her mouth full.

"No, my dear, it's not all the same; because one was him, and of course the other 'ud be his son."

"All right, go on."

"And you know the pretty, pale, sorrowful-looking lady in the panel by the big chimney-corner?"

"Yes, Lady Isabel."

"Well, Black Huntingdon and Lord Langholme (at least, he was only Sir Vivian then—his nephew was the first Earl)—Black Huntingdon and Sir Vivian were both in love with her from the time they were boys, and she favored Sir Vivian always from the first. Well, that didn't hinder Black Huntingdon from going after her, more particular as the Earl, her father, countenanced his suit. It was different in those days, you know, dear—the Langholmes were down and the Huntingdons were up then; now its all the other way, and they've got their turn in the scale. He was an awful jealous disposition was black Huntingdon, and would come home half mad sometimes after he'd seen Lady Isabel and Vivian together, or else go scourin' the country like the wind on his black horse, *Satan*. Once he went off for days and days, nobody knowin' what had become of him, an' his people began to be frightened an' search the country round, when one night he came home in the midst of a great storm of thunder and lightning, looking for all the world like a ghost, and *Satan* all in a reek of smoke and foam. He hardly touched food, and night after night they heard him walking up and down, up and down, in the great gallery, sometimes giving a sort of choked groan like. That was when he found out Lady Isabel *would* have Sir Vivian, and the Earl had given his consent. Well, a month before they was to have been married the war broke out, and Vivian had to go off to the army. Poor things! There was a sad to do with them, I believe; she clung to him, and went on her knees to him not to go, or to take her too;' but of course that wasn't possible, and he was a brave young fellow and wouldn't shirk his duty. So he went with a sore heart, and she cried, and said, 'It's all over, an' we shall never be anything more to each other now.' And she stood still at the castle gate, watching him ride off down the hill, and then she fainted, and they carried her off to her room, and for many a long day they thought she'd never come out again except in her coffin. Well, the Huntingdons was always reckoned an honorable race of men; but love will make the best do strange things at times, and Black Huntingdon wasn't one of the best. So when Sir Vivian had been gone some time, he set wild stories afloat about him; and it came to Lady Isabel's ears that her lover was faithless, and had married a foreign lady. So months went on, and she grieved and wailed and lamented; but no other tidings of her love came to her; and then her father and mother persuaded her, and Black Huntingdon was always at the castle, so at last the poor soul yielded, and they were married. He was dotingly fond of her, in his jealous, savage kind of way; but when he saw she wouldn't smile on him, or care for his love or his company, he turned bitter upon her, and was always reproachin' of her, as if it was her fault, poor lamb! and then she used to wander about, with her poor wan face looking like a ghost, an' crying sometimes fit to break her heart. And at last Sir Vivian came home, and went first, quite joyful, to the castle to see his old love. When they told him she was married to Black Huntingdon, he stood like one turned to stone; an' then, without a word, he mounted his horse and came off straight to the Hall. He passed the servants without a word, and went straight into the room where my lady sat; an' she sprang to him with a great cry, an' he took her in his arms; they clasped together as if they'd never part any more, and so Black Huntingdon found them. That night he an' Sir Vivian stood up together in the beech avenue, with their hearts bent on murder. Their hate was savage, and each one was set on killing the other. It was a long time before either got a blow, because they were both good swordsmen; but at last Black Huntingdon thrust Sir Vivian through the body. But he got a wound in his side first, and, after laying many days in great agony, he was so eat up with rage and pain that he died too."

"And what became of Lady Isabel?"

"She died in giving birth to a son; so 'twas a pitiful story from first to last. The child was brought up by his grandmother in hatred of the Langholmes, an' so it's gone on ever since."

"But, nurse, that alone could not have kept up such a strong feeling in our house, and I am sure it was our side that was in the wrong."

"No, my dear; there's been other things since then, to foster the feeling. In your great grandpa's time, he an' Lord Langholme fell to quarreling over a bit of land, an' there was a lawsuit about it that lasted through two generations, and in the end the Huntingdons lost it, and well nigh it ruined 'em, which is the cause of your pa' bein' involved as he is now, an' not able to keep up the state that befits the family. Then there was a dreadful affair with your poor aunt, Mrs. Carmichael, that I remember well enough—but you must never mention it, because your papa 'ud never forgive me for telling you."

"No, no, no!" cried Nelly, excitedly, ready to promise anything in her feverish curiosity; "is it likely?"

"Well, the last Lord's brother, the Honorable Adrian Langholme, and your aunt Eleanor, met somehow in the grounds, an' fell in love with each other, and a very handsome young couple they was; but when your grandpa' and pa' heard of it they were furious, an' threatened to turn her out of doors if ever she spoke to him again. And at last they made her marry Mr. Carmichael, a man old enough to be her father, sorely against her will, poor soul! After she was married, she an' Mr. Adrian met up in London, an' at last they went off together. I shall never forget, as long as I live, the scene there was with your grandpa' an' Lord Langholme and Mr. Carmichael; an' after it Col. Huntingdon had a stroke, an' never left his room again."

"And aunt Eleanor, nurse?"

"She went abroad, poor thing! with Mr. Adrian, an' I've never heard what become of her since. All I know is, she couldn't marry the man she was fond of, for Mr. Carmichael, out of revenge, wouldn't have a divorce. So you see, my dear, it's little wonder the two families don't bear each other much love."

Nelly looked meditatively at the rosette on her fairy-like bronze slipper.

"Well, Wilson," she said, presently, pursing up her pretty mouth and arching her curved brows, "I don't see that the Langholmes have been any more to blame than we—in fact, not so much."

"Hush, my dear!" cried nurse, looking up quite frightened; "don't you go now for to say such things as that. Your pa' would be ready to kill me for telling you about them at all."

"And has this Lord Langholme done anything very wicked?" asked Nelly.

"Well, dear, I don't know of anything particular besides bein' very wild an' fond of the lasses."

"What's he like to look at?"

"I never set eyes on him myself, because he don't come down here at all—it's too dull, I suppose, an' he's never happy except he's at horse-racing an' gamblin' an' making love to the fine ladies. They do tell there was a bad affair with him an' Lady Milly Cope; but it was all hushed up. Susan said she saw a gentleman up at the Court once that must ha' been the young Lord, an' he was small an' dark, with a very dissipated look, and great rings under his eyes."

"Oh!" said Nelly, with a disappointed air, slipping from her favorite high table by the window on which she had again perched herself, "in that case I shan't take any more interest in him, because I never could like any man who wasn't big and fair."

"Hoity-toity!" cried Wilson. "What do you know about young men at all?"

"Nothing, I'm sorry to say," rejoined Miss Nelly, gravely; "and as I'm seventeen and a half, its high time I knew a little more. I wish papa would take me up to London."

"Wishin's little good, my dear. Your papa's too much took up with his books to think of leavin' home, and he's never been near London since your poor aunt's disgrace."

"I shall never get married," pouted Nelly.

"My dear, marriages are made in heaven, as the sayin' is; and if it's ordained you're to be married, why, married you'll be.

"Well, then, the man will have to be dropped down through the clouds, for he'll never come in at the gates," cried Miss Huntingdon, sententiously.

"Now, Miss Nelly, suppose you go and take a walk before dinner; it'll do you good."

"But it's so stupid walking out alone, nurse."

"Well, then, have your horse round, and go for a ride."

"Oh! it's much too hot for riding this weather. I'll take a book, and go down to the brook-side."

"I wouldn't go that way, my dear, if I was you. It's just the boundary to Lord Langholme's estate, and your pa' can't bear any one to go near there."

"But where's the harm if Lord Langeholme's not at home?"

"Well, my dear, I wouldn't go if I was you," said nurse's voice, retreating down the passage. But Miss Nelly was as determined as most of her sex, of whom it has been said truthfully enough:

"If she will, she will, you may depend on't;
And if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't;"

so she slung her hat across her arm, took her favorite *Lalla Rookh* under her arm, and wandered listlessly off in the direction of the brook. Arrived there, she threw herself down by the margin under a sheltering tree, and devoted herself to speculating upon the feuds of the Langholmes and the Huntingdons.

CHAPTER II.

"This life is very dull and stupid," ran the girl's thoughts; "how I wish something would happen. If only Lord Langholme was handsome and not little, we might fall in love with each other; at least, I don't suppose he would fall in love with a simple little country girl like me after he's been used to all the elegant, well-bred London women—not that there's an older or better family than the Huntingdons anywhere," contradicted the little maiden's family pride. "I shouldn't mind being very miserable. I'd rather die of a broken heart than go on living in this utter stagnation. But if he was only handsome and fell in love with me, (I may as well imagine it all perfect, as it will never happen,) how delicious it would be! We should meet and meet, and at last papa would find it out and be furious, and we should be forbidden to see each other any more. Then he would take me in his arms, and kiss me once like Launcelot kissed the Queen the last time, and when he was gone I should grow paler and paler, and at last I should die, and have white lilies laid upon my breast and in my hand, like Tennyson's Elaine. Then papa would relent, and send for Lord Langholme, and he would come and hang over me brokenhearted; and then, when it was too late, the old family quarrel would be made up, and they would plant flowers together on my grave."

And the foolish little maiden, touched by her own pitiful story that she had made, let the big tears gather in her sweet brown eyes, and brim over in great diamond drops from their long lashes. Presently, becoming more cheerful, she raised her eyes, and they lighted kindling upon a great mass of heaven-blue forget-me-nots on the opposite bank.

"Oh, if I could only get them!" she cried, stopping short in a suitable epitaph she had been composing on her untimely end; but the attainment of her desire seemed hardly compassable, since the stream ran between her and the coveted treasure. True, it was very shallow, for there had been no rain for weeks; but it was quite beyond a jump even for such agile feet as Miss Nelly's. "I must have them," she said to herself. "I never saw such beauties. Oh, if they were only this side!"

The difficult is not the impossible; and so the young lady whose thoughts had just been centred on early death and white lilies began to reflect on the ways and means of obtaining the tempting cluster of forget-me-nots on the sloping bank.

"There's no one about," she said, looking round mysteriously. "Why shouldn't I?"

Of course she could not see that just behind a clump of alders on the opposite side a very handsome young man was stretched at full length, watching her with keen admiration through the branches. Slowly she drew off one of the Cinderella-like slippers and the dainty silken stocking, thereby exposing to the watcher's enchanted view the loveliest little rose-pink arched foot; and the conquest was complete. Of course he out to have rushed away like Damon, leaving a little note on the bank to say he was gone to keep all other intruders from the sacred spot; but perhaps he had not read Thomson's lines, and the idea did not occur to him, or perhaps he feared to scare the pretty apparition away forever, or perhaps he thought it was no harm; and I'm sure very few men would have acted differently under the circumstances. So he held his breath while the two little slippers came off, and the dainty little feet were plunged half shrinkingly on the pebbly ground of the little stream. Three steps, and then eager hands stretched toward the coveted flowers and uprooted them from their nestling security. But, alas! just as Nelly turned there was a treacherous hole in the sandy bottom, and one little foot slipped in it, and got a wrench that made her cry out sharply and fall back against the bank. In a second the young man had started from his hiding-place and was beside her. Poor Nelly would fain have had the hole big and deep enough to swallow her up altogether; the pain of her foot was as nothing compared to the anguish of having been seen trespassing, with naked feet too, upon Lord Langholme's property.

"Are you hurt?" he cried, eagerly, without more ado putting one protecting arm round the terrified little form, and standing heedlessly ankle-deep in the water.

"You won't tell Lord Langholme?" she uttered, beseechingly, looking up with such terror in her eyes that he almost laughed. Visions of this trespass being made the occasion of another lawsuit through the rancorous hatred of the two families flitted agonizingly across her innocent mind.

"I won't indeed," he answered, reassuringly; "but don't think of him; tell me if you are hurt."

"My foot! I can't move it," she said, with a look of beseeching in her eyes like a wounded deer might give.

The stranger took her up in his arms, and lifted her quite gently on the high bank.

"Let me look," he said, pleadingly, only anxious now about her hurt; but she blushed vividly, and hid it away under her dress. But the pain made her utter a sharp little cry.

"I did not know any one was there. Oh! what will papa say?" she murmured, turning a wistful look upon him like a distressed kitten.

"Well, but how fortunate that some one was there!" he answered her, soothingly; "you never could have got home alone."

"But I shall have to go home alone," she cried, looking at him with frightened eyes. "Papa would find it out else, and he would never forgive me."

"What is this great mystery? Why should you be afraid of your father and Lord Langholme knowing that you took a fancy to a bunch of forget-me-nots?"

"Oh! because we hate each other so, and are always looking out for quarrels," answered Nelly, quite simply.

"Who is we, if I may ask?"

"The Huntingdons and the Langholmes."

"Are you quite sure the hatred is mutual?"

"Oh yes, quite sure!" replied Nelly, confidently.

"And do you hate Lord Langholme, and does he hate you?"

"Oh! I don't hate him, because I never in my life saw him, and I don't suppose he would take the trouble to think about me."

"He would be something less than human if he hated anything half so lovely," said the young man, with an ardent glance.

"Please don't say those things," entreated Nelly, blushing painfully, "because I'm not used to them, and I don't understand fashionable speeches."

"It's a very old fashion to tell a lovely woman you admire her," smiled the stranger.

"How shall I get home!" murmured Nelly, despairingly.

"I will carry you."

"Impossible!" she cried, blushing to her finger tips. "And, besides, you are Lord Langholme's friend."

"What then?"

"He might be angry with you for speaking to me, and papa! oh, papa would be half wild!"

"I don't think Langholme would be very implacable," said the young man, laughing down to the very depths of his blue eyes, and giving his fair curls a merry toss, "and for Mr. Huntingdon—can't we avoid his knowing?"

"But I couldn't let you carry me," murmured Nelly, looking shyly at him.

"I'll be so gentle," he pleaded.

"Oh, I'm not afraid of that!"

"What, then?"

"If—if any one were to see you?"

"Why surely it is the most natural thing in the world that, if you cannot walk, you should be carried; one of your own men servants would have to do the same, and I should not be more repulsive to you than they, should I?"

"Oh no!" cried Nelly, quickly; "but you'll get your feet wet."

"That would be very dangerous for such a fragile, delicate creature as I am," I laughed.

"Is Lord Langholme at the Court?" she asked suddenly.

"Not now," answered the young man, with another of those smiles that became him so well. "But I wish you would not make such a bugbear of him, Miss Huntingdon; he may have his faults, but he's not such a very bad fellow."

"I'm quite sure I should never like him," said Nelly, resolutely.

"Why? what makes you so prejudiced?"

"Because he's little and dark," answered Nelly with great candor, feeling perfectly at home with the handsome young stranger.

He laughed quite merrily.

"I'm so glad I am not little and dark, then, since you object to those attributes so strongly."

"Oh! I did not mean that."

"Mean what?"

"That I admire you," retorted Nelly, half vexed, half piqued.

"And I did not lay that flattering unction to my soul, I assure you, Miss Huntingdon. Will you do me a favor?"

"What is it?"

"Tell me your name."

"You know it already."

"No, but your Christian name."

"Nelly—Eleanor."

"Nelly," he repeated, musingly; "What a pretty name!"

"And yours?"

"Adrian."

"What else?"

He paused a moment. "Adrian Wellesly."

"Mr. Wellesly?"

"I hold the rank of Captain in the Guards," he said, smiling; "you may give me my title if you like."

"Capt. Wellesly—yes, I like that best," said Nelly, dwelling lingeringly on the name, as though it pleased her. "I must go now," she added quickly, though reluctant to put an end to this first landmark in her dull life.

Capt. Wellesly drew back a step or two. "But how are you going?" he asked, with the arch smile peculiar to him.

"I don't know," she said, her face all aflame again in a moment. "I suppose I must," and she put out two little hands beseechingly, as a child who wants to be carried.

He took her up as if she had been a doll and walked through the water to the opposite bank. As he did so, his eyes fell upon the dainty shoes and stockings lying there.

"What are we to do with these?" he asked, putting her down for a moment, and taking up one little shoe with wondering admiration of its tiny proportions.

Here was a new distress for Nelly. If she went home without shoes and stockings her trespass would infallibly be discovered; but to put them on was equally impossible, and, besides, the poor little sprained foot was quite swollen by this time. If ever there were mixed sensations of pain and pleasure Nelly experienced them on this eventful afternoon.

"I'll tell you what we can do," said Capt. Wellesly, feeling for her distress, and yet hating the thought of having to leave her at all; "I will carry you to some place where you will be within call of your people, and then you can put on one shoe, and the absence of the other will be explained by the pain of your foot. But before we part I want you to promise me something—will you?"

"If I can," she answered, with a wistful look in his face, surely loth to part with this new-found happiness.

"A few days hence, when your foot is better, and you are able to walk, will you come here once at this time? I shall watch every day for you."

Nelly hesitated. A clandestine meeting with a stranger seemed almost a crime to her innocent mind.

"Do," he urged, with strong entreaty in his tones. "Say yes."

"Yes," said Nelly, blushing deeply, divided between happiness and remorse.

Then the young man lifted her once more in his strong arms, and carried her to the long beech avenue that ran at the back of the big flower garden.

"Good by," said he, regretfully. "You promise to come?"

"Yes," whispered Nelly, almost inaudibly.

Captain Wellesly took her hand and raised it to his lips. He would very much have liked to ask for one little shoe to keep as a souvenir, but there was something in this little maiden's frank innocence that abashed him more than the haughtiest reserve of a town-bred woman could have done. But as he took his way back to the brook, he found one little bronze slipper had been dropped on the road, and he picked it up eagerly and kissed it.

"I will keep it until she comes again," he said to himself, quite glad at the thought of seeing her once more, and yet impatient of all the long hours that must come between.

CHAPTER III.

When her new friend left her, Miss Nelly determined, most imprudently, to get home by herself as best she could. Great, then, was her dismay when she discovered the loss of her shoe. But there was a long strip of grass that led to the door of the housekeeper's room, and along this the poor child limped slowly and painfully, her white face whiter than ever.

Nurse flew to her at once.

"Lord 'a mussy upon us, Miss Nelly! Why, whatever's the matter?"

"I've sprained my foot," murmured the girl, her tell-tale face betraying her.

"But how, deary?—how did you do it?"

"If I tell you, will you promise me faithfully never to let any one know?"

"Miss Nelly!" cried Wilson, aghast, when the story was told; "and you walked home all the way from the brook, with your foot in that state? Why, it's enough to make you lame for life. And where's your other shoe?"

"I must have dropped it."

"I'll send Foley to look for it to-night. There's the first dinner-bell."

"Oh, Wilson! how shall I keep it from papa?"

"You go in first, before he comes out of the library, and I'll be bound he won't ask no questions."

Nelly limped into the dining-room, and took her seat at the table before the next bell rang.

"What, you first, Nelly?" said her father, coming in just as the clock struck.

He was a tall, spare man, with fine features, that would have made him handsome but for the air of gloomy severity that frowned from his thoughtful brows. This severity was a characteristic of the men of the Huntingdon race. They were kind and generous enough in the main, but stern, implacable, and utterly unyielding; a race to be stanch friends and bitter foes—better framed, indeed, for good haters than good lovers. No wonder all their womenkind stood in awe of them.

Nelly's father had for some years past devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, so that she had enjoyed very little of his society and companionship. They met at meal times, when he would ask her a few indifferent questions, and she would answer them, and she was too much afraid of him to demonstrate any particular affection.

"Mayn't I read for you, or write, papa?" she had asked timidly sometimes; but the response was always:

"No, thank you, my dear; seclusion would not be good for you. Run about and breathe the fresh air and ride your horse. I shall do very well."

But on this evening, when she would fain have been silent, her father was unusually talkative.

"Where have you been to-day, Nelly?" he asked, as soon as he had taken his seat.

Why he should have asked that question to-day, of all others, the first time it had ever been inconvenient to reply!

"Out in the woods, papa, and I—I strained my foot a little."

"How did you manage that?"

"Put my foot in a hole, and twisted the ankle."

"That comes of your romping ways, I suppose. You really are too old to go racing about now, Nelly. And, Nelly, I have something to say to you."

"Yes, papa;" and her heart beat thick and fast with a great dread.

"I don't wish you to go anywhere near the lower part of the wood for the next month. I hear Lord Langholme is coming to the Court with a party of men, and I don't choose you to be seen by them."

Nelly stooped her head over her plate in an agony. Could her father know anything?

"Lord Langholme is not a desirable acquaintance for young ladies," proceeded Mr. Huntingdon, with the frown deepening on his brow; "and as he runs after every petticoat he sees, he might wish to force the honor of his acquaintance upon you, and I'd sooner see you dead than have anything to do with him."

"You need not be afraid, papa," said Nelly, raising her head with spirit: "I would not speak to Lord Langholme. I detest him without ever having seen him."

Now, it was very odd that such a conversation should have taken place on this particular day, when even the name of Langholme had never been mentioned between the father and daughter before. But on that very morning Mr. Huntington had received a letter from his brother in town, and the postscript contained these lines:

"Town is getting quite empty. I hear your neighbor, Lord Langholme, is going down to the Court with a party. He's a terrible fellow after pretty faces, and Nelly must be getting a great girl now."

The bare suggestion had been enough to stir up all Mr. Huntingdon's latent hatred of the rival house, and caused him to bestow the caution just uttered.

"What shall I do," thought Nelly, piteously, "now papa has forbidden me to go to the brook? I dare not disobey him; but surely there is no harm in my speaking a few words to Capt. Wellesly, even if he is Lord Langholme's friend. I would sooner have died than speak to *him*."

So for three days, during which Nelly was confined to the house by her foot, she was in a perfect agony between the fear of displeasing her father and the misery of not seeing the handsome stranger again. But on the fourth day, with a sorely guilty conscience, the disobedient child limped toward the brook to keep her tryst with Capt. Wellesly. The blue eyes were looking keenly for her as their owner stood leaning against a tree on Lord Langholme's side of the brook. There had been no rain, the water ran shallower than before, and the young athlete cleared it at a bound. Nelly put her slim fingers quite naturally into his outstretched hand.

"How is the foot to-day?" he asked, tenderly.

"Oh! very nearly well, thanks; but I lost my shoe the other day."

Capt. Wellesly took the missing article from his pocket, and held it regretfully toward her.

"If you would only let me keep it," he pleaded.

"I don't think it would be much use to you," laughed Nelly, archly, looking down at his feet, which, by the way, were particularly well shaped.

"No, not in that way," he answered, smiling.

"But, do, won't you?"

Why Miss Huntingdon should have consented to such a ridiculous request I am not prepared to say; but that she did is an indisputable fact, since Wilson a day or two later put away one little bronze shoe by itself as being useless without its fellow.

"And did Mr. Huntingdon evince any curiosity about your lameness?" Capt. Wellesly asked presently.

"No; but he forbade me to come near the lower part of the wood any more, because Lord Langholme is coming home," said Nelly, regretfully. "And I know it was very wrong of me to come to-day, but ——"

"But you knew I should be dreadfully miserable and disappointed if you did not, and you are much too tender-hearted to inflict pain on any one," uttered the young man, softly.

Nelly blushed with pleasure at the thought of being able to disappoint or make this handsome stranger happy.

"But why should you be so implacable against Langholme?" he went on. "If he never had an unkind thought of or wish to harm any of your family, why should you object to see him?"

"Because I hate him, without even knowing him. I suppose it's a sort of instinct. I would not speak to him for all the world."

"But suppose," said Capt. Wellesly, a smile playing round his lips and just visible under the curve of his chestnut moustache—"suppose it had been Langholme instead of me the other day?"

"I should have died of shame," cried Nelly, impetuously, "and if I had died of the pain, too, I would not have let him touch me." Then she glanced at him, with a sudden misgiving. "Oh no!" she whispered, with a reassured smile; "Lord Langholme isn't the least bit in the world like you."

And so the young people chatted away together, and the time sped on as swiftly as it always does when one would fain to have it lag and linger, mowing up all the bright, glad-hued flowers with quick-flashing scythe, and grinding slowly and painfully over the plowed furrows of pain and weariness.

"It is half-past seven!" cried Nelly, starting up at last, after a glance at the little gold toy hanging by her side. "I must go at once. Good-bye!" she said, stretching out a little ungloved hand; "I don't suppose I shall ever see you any more." And the lovely, innocent eyes, all unused to concealment, grew quite humid at the thought, and the red mouth quivered perceptibly.

"Don't say that!" cried the young man, with a quick flush. "You won't be so cruel, Miss Nelly? Do give me something to look forward to—only say you'll come again to-morrow."

"I dare not," murmured Nelly, with frightened eyes. "Papa would never forgive me; and suppose some one saw us and told him! I think he would shut me up all the rest of my life."

"But he cannot think you are always going to stay with him."

"I don't suppose he thinks at all about it," said Nelly; "and, of course, I shall be an old maid"—this quite emphatically.

"Oh, no you won't! You are much too sweet."

"But I never see anybody, except papa and Sir John Swayne."

"Who is he?" asked Capt. Wellesly, jealously.

"An old bachelor, with a wig and false teeth," laughed Nelly.

"Ah! then I shall not be afraid of him. But promise me to come again to-morrow," and she promised. Was it fancy, or did he whisper under his breath, "You darling?" Nelly could not be quite sure, but she went in to dinner very happy.

CHAPTER IV.

Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte. As days went by, each Summer afternoon found Nelly and her new friend by the brook-side.

At last there came two days and nights of pouring rain, which kept the lovers apart, and taught them how dear they had become to each other. Capt. Wellesly went down to the brook, not daring to hope, and yet unable to stay away; but poor Nelly, who would not have minded in the least being soaked to the skin, could not invent any excuse plausible enough for putting her dainty feet outside the door-step. So she wandered about very unhappy and disconsolate, looking such a picture that Wilson felt it incumbent on her to chide severely. But the third day it was fine, and even before the appointed time Nelly went with a light heart and bounding step to keep her tryst. He was first even then; but oh! blank disappointment! the brook had swelled into a river, ever so deep and strong, and lovers have an absurd mania for being close together.

"What is to be done?" said Capt. Adrian.

"Oh! I suppose we can talk just as well from here," said Nelly, rather blankly.

"No we can't, darling," answered the young man, emboldened by distance. "I shall come to you."

"But you can't!"

"Can't I?" and in a moment he had jumped into the water up to his waist, and was wading through, finally presenting himself at her feet dripping like a water spaniel.

"Oh how could you!" cried Nelly, reproachfully.

"It's only what I often do when I'm fishing," he answered, laughing. "But since you seem to think so much of it, won't you reward me for my exploit?" this with a very shy glance for such a self-possessed young gentleman. He bent down over her, and she half turned away, rather frightened and exceedingly bright colored. His lips just brushed her cheek as though not content with that for a resting-place, and then paused somewhat lower down.

"Oh don't!" cried Nelly, deeper crimson than ever.

"I could not help it," he said, penitently. "Don't be angry."

The same evening at dinner Nelly received a piece of intelligence that made her utterly and hopelessly miserable.

"Sir John Swayne was here to-day," said Mr. Huntingdon, "and brought a letter from his sister, asking you to spend a week with her."

"Oh papa!" cried Nelly, trembling, and very white; "please, I don't want to go."

"Nonsense!" uttered her father sharply. "You will grow-up like a young savage here without any woman's society, and, besides, I would not on any account offend Miss Swayne. You are to go to-morrow morning."

"Indeed, papa, I can't!" cried poor Nelly, growing quite desperate at this last piece of intelligence.

"Why not?" asked Mr. Huntingdon, with a frown.

"My dress," murmured Nelly, quite at her wit's end for an excuse.

"I have already consulted Wilson on the subject, and she tells me your wardrobe is in perfect order."

"I don't want to go, papa, please," cried Nelly, despairingly, with big tears in her eyes.

"You will do as I desire," returned Mr. Huntingdon, so sternly that Nelly dared not appeal any further against his command. So the poor child went to her room and sobbed bitterly, and all that night she scarcely closed her poor swollen eyelids. She could not let Capt. Wellesley know, and he would think all kinds of dreadful things of her, and when she came back from her hateful, miserable visit to that prim old maid, Miss Swayne, he would be gone, tired of waiting for her, and she would never see him again. Oh! the miserable blank and dearth in her life henceforward for evermore, after having once tasted how sweet it might be made. But there was no help for it; go she must; and accordingly the next day, heavy-hearted and heavy-lidded, the poor child got into the carriage, and was driven off to the Larches.

The days went on, and Adrian Wellesly, going every day to the brook-side, and never finding the little white rose who had grown so dear to him, was almost beside himself. He never doubted in his own mind but that Mr. Huntingdon had heard of the meetings by the brook, and taken measures to prevent their seeing each other again. He pictured to himself a thousand times his poor little darling, with wan white face, shut up in that gloomy house, looking out wistfully toward the path leading down to the brook, and crying perhaps—crying bitterly.

"I can't stand it any longer," cried the young man, "I will go to-night and ask her at his hands."

CHAPTER V.

Nelly had returned from her dreary visit to old Miss Swayne after a dull formal century of worsted work and tedious commonplaces, dull dinner parties and insufferable visits to the haunts of fogeydom. She was sitting at dessert with her farther in the twilight, her head half turned from the table, and looking wistfully out toward the beech avenue. The figure of a man had just come in sight—a tall stalwart figure—and she watched it curiously. So few men ever came to the Hall. Presently her pulse began to quicken, her knees to tremble, as the form came near enough to be distinguishable. A great terror took possession of her. She sat quite still, unable to stir; her breath coming thick, her heart beating quick and loud through the silence. Voices in the hall, footsteps, then the door was thrown open and the servant announced—

"Lord Langholme!"

Nelly sprang up with an irrepressible cry. Mr. Huntingdon faced round with a haughty stare, and Adrian Wellesly Langholme came forward with a slight flush on his handsome face, but in no wise disconcerted or abashed.

"I must apologise for my intrusion," he said, looking full at Mr. Huntingdon; and then he went quickly toward Nelly, who stood terrified, aghast, as if she saw some terrible apparition.

"Lord Langholme!" she muttered, her white, trembling lips almost refusing their office.

"Yes," he answered, taking her hand; but it fell cold and nerveless from his grasp.

"May I ask some explanation of this?" said Mr. Huntingdon, white to the lips, and speaking in that icy voice which was more terrible to to hear than the fiercest burst of passion.

"I love your daughter, sir," uttered the young man, quite simply; "I want her to be my wife."

"And I utterly decline any and every overture from you or any member of your family, and I request you to leave my house this moment."

The words were as measured and passionless as if the speaker had declined to accept some farmer for a tenant.

"Surely," said Lord Langholme, warmly, "you will not allow your daughter's happiness to be influenced by any old family feud that may have existed between our houses? I come to you, honestly and straightforwardly, to ask your daughter for my wife. I love her dearly; if you give her to me, I swear that neither she nor you shall ever have cause to repent trusting me."

He spoke with the warm light coming full into his handsome face, looking, as he stood there, the very incarnation of all honesty and chivalry.

"I decline to entertain any proposition from you whatever," said Mr. Huntingdon, still in the same unmoved tone. "You have forced yourself into my presence. If you are a gentleman, you will hardly require me to repeat my request that you should leave it.

"Papa!" murmured Nelly, in a stifled voice.

"Eleanor," cried her father, "leave the room at once."

"Nelly," said Lord Langholme, stretching out his arms to her as she gave a choked sob.

"No! by —, this is too much!" cried Mr. Huntingdon, passionately. "Nelly, if you let that blackguard lay as much as one finger upon you, you leave my house to-night and forever, to your eternal disgrace! Go to your room this instant!" and in a paroxysm of terror the poor child obeyed.

There were harsh, passionate words between the two men, and then the door opened again, and Lord Langholme strode away down the avenue, and Mr. Huntingdon sat convulsed with passion alone in the darkness. Bitter were the reproaches he heaped on Nelly the next day when he sent for her, and she with trembling steps obeyed his summons. His cruel, icy words cut like a knife.

And poor Nelly, cowering and shrinking, left the stern angry presence, and went to cry her poor little heart out on Wilson's faithful breast.

Lord Langholme had written a very temperate, straightforward letter to Mr. Huntingdon, begging him to reconsider his decision, and speaking with honest eloquence of his great love for Nelly; but the inveterate foe of his house never even vouchsafed him an answer; and with a sore, angry heart, the young man went away and tried to divert his thoughts from the pain of his unsatisfied longing.

The dreary days crept into Autumn, and Autumn into Winter, with a dull stagnation that tried poor Nelly sorely; then, at last, came a terrible event to break the monotony. One frosty morning Mr. Huntingdon went out riding, as usual, and three hours later was carried back to the Hall, dead. The horse had stumbled violently, and Mr. Huntingdon was thrown on his head with such force that he never spoke again. Oh! the terrible days and weeks that followed, during which poor Nelly wandered about in an agony of misery and remorse, upbraiding herself bitterly that she had not been a better or more loving daughter to the dead man. Poor little soul! she had not much cause for self-reproach, since all her little efforts of kindness and good will had been received with coldness, and of late days even repelled.

Mr. Huntingdon left no will; his brother came into the property, and Nelly was but poorly provided for.

"Of course you will live with us, my dear?" her uncle said, kindly, "and I hope you and your cousins will be great friends." And the poor sorrow-stricken child acquiesced faintly, and looked forward with some pleasure to the coming of the two girls, the youngest of whom was her own age. It was arranged that Nelly should remain at the Hall with Wilson until June, when Mr. and Mrs. Huntingdon and family would come from town to take possession. But their arrival did not bring much amelioration of Nelly's fate. Her cousins were fashionable young ladies, with their heads full of vanity and frivolity, and they affected to despise the country-bred girl who had enjoyed fewer advantages, but who, they were forced to acknowledge in their jealous hearts, was sweetly pretty, and a lady to the tips of her dainty fingers.

Mr. Huntingdon was much more easy-going and less stern than his dead brother, and his wife was a fashionable woman with but one view in life, which was the establishment of her daughters. She had been an heiress; so the Huntingdon property was likely to be considerably benefitted by the change of hands.

"Of course, my dear Stanley," she said to her husband the day after their arrival—"of course we shall make things very different from what they were in your poor brother's time. He lived in the most absurd seclusion; but we must let it be known at once that we intend to visit all the county; and as for the ridiculous quarrel between your family and the Langholmes, the sooner it is made up the better. The idea of carrying on a traditional feud with such a *parti* as Lord Langholme would be too absurd. I hope you will take the first opportunity of asking him over to dinner."

And Mr. Huntingdon, being a sensible man, made no demur to the sage counsel of his wife. Of course they had not the faintest idea of the episode between the handsome young Earl and poor little pale Nelly.

So when a decent time had elapsed, the Huntingdons visited and entertained; but the little country cousin never shared their gaiety. In her shyness, at first she had declined entering into society with them, and afterward they utterly ceased to include her in any of their arrangements. It was quite enough taking out two girls, Mrs. Huntingdon said, and inwardly in her heart she was well content to leave such a dangerous rival at home.

One day, when they were all sitting at breakfast, Mabel said to her mother:

"Mamma, what shall I wear to-night?"

It was a simple remark; Nelly heard many such; and it passed unheeded; but the answer sent the blood thrilling to her face and neck, so that she was fain to rise from the table and walk away to the window.

"You must be sure and look your best, dear; Lord Langholme is coming to-night."

Nelly wandered away into the garden, with a surging brain. What should she do? Should she confide in her aunt, and ask her to let her come down to dinner for once? But suppose Lord Langholme had ceased to think of her, (and there was a bitter consciousness in Nelly's heart that he had never sent her a line or a word since her father's death to prove that he remembered her,) she would incur the sneers and contempt of her cousins, and that would make her die of shame. And they were so handsome, so accomplished, so well dressed; she, in her dowdiness, would make a mean contrast to them. Perhaps—and her heart throbbed with sore pain at the thought—perhaps he would fall in love with one of them, and then—"I hope I shall die!" she cried to herself, with exceeding bitterness. "Oh, Adrian, my love, you would not be so cruel!"

She had not courage to go into the drawing-room, but wandered about miserably all the Summer evening, picturing his blue eyes beaming on other faces, and his frank kind voice making music in other ears. Poor little Nelly!

CHAPTER VI.

And Lord Langholme! had he really forgotten her all this time? When he entered the hall drawing-room his first glance was for the *mignonne* white face that was so well engraven on his memory; but it was missing. He was introduced to Mrs. Huntingdon and her handsome daughters; then he spoke to all the other people in the room—ever and anon looking toward the door that opened frequently, but never admitted the slight, childish figure his eyes sought. He sat next Mabel at dinner, and she talked to him and looked at him, and he replied always courteously, but somehow as if his heart was not in the matter.

"Does your cousin still live here?" he asked, after a pause, with some hesitation.

"Do you mean Eleanor—poor uncle's daughter?"

"Yes."

"Oh yes, she lives with us, poor thing!"

"I do not see her here to-night."

"Oh no! she never sees any one. It is just as well she does not care about society, for of course, poor little thing! her education has been rather neglected, and she isn't quite—quite—"

"Quite what?" asked Lord Langholme, with a strange flash in his eyes, and such a curious ring in his voice that Mabel glanced up quickly at him.

"Quite—well, what shall I say?" she replied—"presentable is hardly the word."

"Hardly!" repeated Lord Langholme, suppressing with some difficulty the rage that took possession of him.

"Do you know her?" Mabel asked, with quick surprise.

"Yes, I have seen her," answered Lord Langholme, recovering his habitually courteous intonation of voice. "I thought her the most lovely, elegant creature I ever met in my life."

"Really?" said Mabel colouring, and feeling intensely mortified.

"Will she be in the drawing-room after dinner?"

"Oh no! she is never seen at all," Mabel replied spitefully, pleased at his disappointment.

Dinner was over; the gentlemen repaired to the drawing-room, and there was music and singing, as usual, before the carriages were announced. Lord Langholme was standing by the window, talking to a knot of men. His heart was so full of one woman that he had no inclination for the society of any other. Suddenly he made a quick movement and stepped out on the terrace, somewhat to the surprise of his companions, who were in the midst of a discussion about grouse shooting. He walked across the lawn toward the belt of trees where he had seen something dark moving, and was soon hidden from sight.

Lord Langholme's instinct had not misled him; that little dark figure was Nelly—Nelly, crying bitterly behind the dark yew trees.

"My darling!" he cried, his voice quite broken and tremulous at sight of her; and then he took her in his arms, with all the great unforgotten love of her surging up in his heart. "We will never be separated any more, my own—will we?" and his kisses rained on her sweet face.

"I though you had forgotten me," she whispered, in a low breathless voice.

"Forgotten you, you darling! as if any man who had once loved you could ever think or dream of anything else. I knew I must see you soon, my own, and I was so fearful of intruding upon your——"

"Poor papa!" murmured Nelly. "I feel as if it were quite wicked to be speaking to you even now."

"No, my darling," cried the young man in his own frank, glad voice; "you must not be allowed to carry that mania any further. The Huntingdons and the Langholmes have been foes long enough, and you and I will heal the breach for all time—won't we, you dear little white rose?"

Nelly was silent.

"Tell me, darling—do you still hate Lord Langholme so that you would rather die of pain than he should take you in his arms?"

"No," whispered Nelly, half laughing, half shy.

Presently when all the guests had departed and the Huntingdons were commenting somewhat bitterly on Lord Langholme's strange behavior, the young man walked in to make his adieux and apologies.

"Will you permit me a few words alone to explain myself?" he said to Mr. Huntingdon; and the two men retired together to the library.

I suppose everything was settled satisfactorily; for a few months later Lord Langholme and Nelly Huntingdon were married, and the new countess was pronounced (even after reference to the old family portraits) to be the loveliest Lady Langholme that ever entered the doors of the old Court.

Icelandic Coast Scenery.—Approaching Iceland from the sea, these narrow lowlands do not catch the eye, so that the country looks indeed a mass of snow-clad hills and treeless steppes. But as you draw near the shore there is life to be seen and civilization to be seen. The port of Reykjavik is formed by a little bay on the land side, and is bounded toward the sea by some islands and holms—favorite breeding-places for eider ducks, which may almost be considered a kind of domesticated bird in Iceland. After cruising about for some hours outside these holms, our pilot at length came on board; and then, with all sails set at full speed, we steered our course into the long-wished-for harbor, and cast anchor on Monday afternoon the 22d of May, alongside a French frigate, which, in company with a number of small merchant vessels belonging to different countries, had arrived there before us. This, then, was Reykjavik that lay before us: a small town with small houses, rather dusky-looking in appearance from seaward, owing, perhaps, to a number of tarred warehouses that shut out from view, in the rear, some painted dwelling-houses; and possibly too because a great many of the neighboring dwellings were besmeared with the same pitchy covering. This, then, was the far-famed Iceland, on whose soil I purposed to travel many a mile during the course of the Summer. The first natives we saw were the pilot and his companions, dressed in a complete suit of dark *wadmel*, (home-spun cloth,) with round hats furnished with long lappets, and possessed of good-natured, intelligent faces withal. Their promise to provide us with fresh fish, however, I must confess, was for the moment the most attractive point about them. As soon as we had cast anchor I repaired ashore to the Swedish and Norwegian Consul, Herr Siemsen, a merchant of Reykjavik, in order to get him to recommend me a lodging during my stay in the town. I now learnt, during my interview with him, that though the houses in Reykjavik were insignificant to look at, yet that inside I should find them to be replete with all the conveniences and comforts of civilized life; an observation which I found amply confirmed from my subsequent acquaintance with the good people of Reykjavik, at whose houses I visited. I lose no time in recording this fact, to prevent the reader who may be unacquainted with the actual relations of the place from thinking that Reykjavik is a semi-barbarous village. On the contrary, Reykjavik corresponds exactly, as far as regards manner of life and comfortably furnished dwellings, to its model, the City of Copenhagen; while it numbers among its inhabitants many intelligent and well-educated persons. The houses in general, however, are small—wooden buildings of one story, with gable roofs, often only painted on the side towards the street, while on the others they are tarred. But as regards their internal arrangements, I can only say that they are all that can be desired. The town is by no means large: it boasts of three principal streets, running parallel with the sea, only two of which, however, are, properly speaking, inhabited; and of three cross streets. Moreover, an irregularly-built suburb adjoins it on both sides, in which the houses are constructed of turf, while a lake bounds it on the rear. On this side are situated the church and the school-house, which, together with the Stiftamtmand's (lord lieutenant) house, compose the public buildings of the town. Reykjavik, therefore, is a neat little town, with regular streets, which, though they certainly are not paved, are yet at least dry and clean in Summer time; for driving is a thing unknown in this country, where a cart is not to be found, and where everything is carried on horseback. Its situation is decidedly picturesque; and the view from the town, with its pretty harbor, and the blue sea outside, and majestic Mount Esja in the background, forms a very charming picture indeed.—*A Summer in Iceland, by C. W. Paijkull.*

SLEEPLESSNESS.

From Servian Poems, by Owen Meredith.

Sleep will not take the place of Love,
Nor keep the place from Sorrow.
O, when the long nights slowly move
To meet a lonely morrow,
The burden of the broken days,
The grief that on the bosom weighs,
And all the heart oppresses,
But lightly lies on restless eyes
Love seals no more with kisses.

Uncultivated Women and their Homes.—A cultivated judgment, self-possession, courage and energy are intrinsically good qualities, whether present in men or women, whether stamped with the approval of men or not. It is by no means true that a woman when obliged to be self-reliant, must necessarily cease to be gentle or become in any degree masculine The habit of self-reliance need not engender presumption, or interrupt the exercise of any womanly grace. It does not make a woman less tender, or less sympathetic, or less generous; it certainly is not likely to make her less able to appreciate and reverence the noble qualities of others. It does not make her delight less in order, in delicate personal and household neatness, in whatever of beauty she can afford to have around her. Indeed, one good effect of an active life is, that it increases the keenness of appreciation for all these specially feminine refinements. Every one knows how deficient in any trace of artistic feeling and love of beauty are the majority of London houses inhabited by the professional and mercantile classes where the women of the family are specially not active. The houses are dull and ugly, not from the want of leisure and wealth, but from the mental inactivity of the women who direct them, for it is "by knowledge that the chambers are filled with all precious and pleasant riches." Who has not suffered while waiting in the dreary dining-room, or the still more dreary drawing-room? Who has not groaned in view of the dusty dullness, the wax or paper flowers under glass shades, the soiled chintz covers, the hideous needlework, the bare tables with their centrifugal system of intolerably dull books—generally old annuals and Thomson's "Seasons?" May it not be that if the wives in these houses were more accustomed to mental work, if they knew how greatly it increased the value of domestic brightness and order, the rooms would wear a different aspect?—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Electrical Novelties.—Another electrical novelty. By-and-by we may all have houses like that of Robert Houdin. The ex-conjuror has turned his dwelling into an abode of enchantment by means of concealed batteries and wires. Spirits invisible seem to do his bidding. He has an electrical concierge, and an electrical groom that feeds his horse with faultless regularity; electrical clocks and alarms to wake his servants and remind them of their daily duties; electrical gate-keepers, messengers, and watchmen, and minor appliances, a score. But I do not hear that he has an electrical piano, which is the last new thing. The invention is ingenious but not commendable, because its object is to drag the piano forte down to the level of a musical box or automaton organ. The hammers of the action are supplied with electro-magnets, which impel the former whenever a galvanic current enters them. The succession and combination of these currents necessary for the performance of a piece of music are provided for upon a principle similar to that of the jacquard loom, and here lies the ingenuity, only the idea is not quite original. The notes of the composition are punched out of a roll of stiff paper on thin card, each hole representing one key of the instrument. The card is passed over a pair of rollers, and, as it traverses these, certain pins which drag over it fall through the holes as they are encountered, and so meet other pins below. Electrical communications are set up by this meeting, currents pass to the proper hammers, and the wires are struck as in hand playing. To complete the mechanical character of the instrumentation, clockwork is provided to turn the rollers and pay out the perforated sheet. All have heard of the electrical organ; that is a good thing, and is making way. In it electricity is used merely to supplant the complicated rods and levers hitherto used for communicating motion from the player's fingers to the valves of the organ pipes. This is legitimate, and admirable, but the electrical piano is a triumph of means over ends.—*Once a Week.*

Autumn Fashions.—We read in the *Englishman's Domestic Magazine*: "As soon as the weather becomes gray and cold, red is voted fashionable in the female toilet. This Autumn the fashionable shade of red will be a sort of crimson, neither dark nor yet very brilliant. This color will be seen in silk, velvet, cloth and woolen fancy materials. The fashion of panniers is gaining ground, and this Autumn many horsehair tournures are exhibited. Three are worn over the crinoline, one at the back and one on either side. 'Tis said cushions filled with down will be worn this Winter, instead of horsehair. This will feel warm and comfortable, certainly, and it may also prove vastly agreeable to carry one's pillows safely within one's skirt in traveling—hotel pillows not always being quite nice to one's taste. Dresses will continue through the Autumn, and probably through the Winter to be made plain in front, plaited or gathered behind and at the sides. To form the fashionable puff at the back, the skirt must be full and very long, and then raised up by means of a sash or a cross-strip of the material. Flutings and ruches, with silk or satin cross-strip, continue to be the most fashionable style of trimming. Lace is also much employed, and is certainly the most elegant of all garnitures for any toilet. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Queen*: The petticoats which are made with a succession of plaits folded one over another, and commencing at the waist, exactly in the same manner as kilts are arranged, are very novel and fashionable. They are made either of tartan or of a simple white woolen material, and require neither cage nor crinoline to be worn beneath them. At Trouville I remarked one of these novel petticoats worn under a very stylish Rob Roy costume. The tunic, which was short and very much looped up, was bordered with a crosscut band of black silk stitched with cerise, and below the band was a Spanish fringe (cerise and black) with large tassels. The small mantelet, trimmed to match, fell in front with square ends; it was confined round the waist with a black silk band and sash, lined throughout with cerise silk. The petticoat literally clung about the limbs—indeed, all the *élégantes* seem to have completely abandoned crinoline; but in its stead they wear long tournures or bustles, which set out full below the back of the waist and look very bouffant. Young girls also wear these tournures, but of such moderate dimensions that they are scarcely perceptible.

Advice Gratis.—The passion for proselytising, for making converts, for imposing our own modes of thinking and acting on others, is not confined to religion, or the more serious affairs of life; it penetrates the most trivial details of existence. Nearly every man believes himself to be infallible in all he does, and wishes to share his infallibility with others. He rises at 6 o'clock every morning, and consequently wishes everybody—old or young, idle or busy, strong or weak—to rise at the same hour. He plunges into a cold bath the moment he rises, and consequently wishes everybody to indulge in the luxury or penalty of early cold bathing, without reference to habits or constitution. He eats underdone steaks for breakfast, and wishes everybody to do the same. He dines early or late, as the case may be; but, whatever may be his hours, he always wishes to impose them on his friends and acquaintances. He drinks claret instead of beer, or beer instead of claret, and is resolved that everybody shall patronize his favourite drink. He has faith in a particular doctor or a particular medicine, and everyone must share his faith, if he can possibly make them. His attempts at conversion are sometimes only amiable and foolish, but in most cases they are dogmatic and disagreeable. He knows, or thinks he knows, the best wine merchant; and he wears, or thinks he wears, the best clothes made by the best tailor. He goes to a particular watering-place, and all his friends must go there also; or he changes his mind, and prefers the bustle of foreign travel, and all his friends must follow his example. His favorite books, his favorite opera, his favorite pictures must be made other people's favorites, and his antipathies in matters of art must be made other people's antipathies. He hates driving, or he likes driving; he hates walking, or he likes walking; he hates riding, or he likes riding; but whatever he hates, or whatever he likes must be hated or admired by his companions. He invests his money in particular schemes, or he declines to speculate in anything more risky than the national funds, and his commercial judgment must regulate the investments of his friends. He admires one system of education, or he hates another, or he objects to all recognized systems, and those who know him must think as he does. The Great Mogul is not more tyrannical; the Pope is not more exacting.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A GAMBLING CLUB.

From "London Clubs" in Belgravia for September.

About 1750 the spirit of gambling seems to have been rampant at White's. A bet-book, with entries as early as 1744, is still preserved. There are bets recorded as to whether ARTHUR, who was then a widower, would be married before a member of the club about the same age, also a widower; whether SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough, (the virago who tired out Queen ANNE,) would outlive the old Duchess of Cleveland; whether COLLEY CIBBER would outlive both BEAU NASH and old Mr. SWINNEY; and whether a certain minister would cease to be in the Cabinet by a certain day. It was this very year (1750) that WALPOLE records the celebrated bet at White's, one of the most cooly-heartless bets ever made, even at this fashionable resort. Perhaps, however, after all, it was only a newspaper story. It ran thus: A man, dropping down dead at the door of White's, was carried inside. The club instantly began to bet as to whether he was dead or not. Those who thought there was hope wanted to bleed him; but the opposition, who were certain he was dead, and at all events did not want the question reopened, interposed, and loudly protested against a proceeding that would, as they asserted, affect the fairness of the bet.

It was in 1750 (the year of the earthquake) that a person was supposed to have come into White's, and been so shocked on hearing bets laid as to whether the shock had been caused by an earthquake on an explosion at the powder-mills that he left in horror, protesting that they were such an impious set, that he verily believed that if the last trump was to sound they would instantly back Puppet-row against judgment. But there is so much of the French *mot* about this smart paragraph of WALPOLE's that we strongly suspect the story to be of Strawberry-Hill manufacture.

Two of the most desperate gamblers at White's were Sir JOHN BLAND, of Kippax Park, and Lord MOUNTFORD. They both came to a bad end. WALPOLE mentions seeing in the wager-book this remarkable entry: "Lord MOUNTFORD bets Sir JOHN BLAND twenty guineas that NASH outlives CIBBER."

"How odd," says WALPOLE, "that the two old creatures selected for their antiquity, should live to see both their wagerers put an end to their own lives! CIBBER is within a few days of 84, still hearty and clear and well. I told him I was glad to see him look so well. 'Faith,' said he, 'it is very well that I look at all!'" Lord MOUNTFORD would, however, have won the bet; for CIBBER died in 1757, NASH in 1761.

Sir JOHN BLAND frittered away his whole fortune at hazard, and shot himself in 1755. WALPOLE describes him as losing more than even the Duke of Bedford had done, having in one night (though he recovered the greater part of it) sunk two-and-thirty thousand pounds. There were dismal reckonings to be made for the gay evenings at White's, as poor Lord MOUNTFORD found to his cost. He had lost money, and fearing poverty, had made application for a Government appointment, secretly resolving to live or die according to the answer he received. The answer came, and was unfavorable. The depressed gambler instantly began to consult friends, directly and indirectly, on the easiest mode of cancelling his life. He then invited a dinner-party for the next day, supped at White's, and played at whist till 1 o'clock on the New-Year's morning. Lord ROBERT BERTIE drank to him "a happy New-Year," and Lord MOUNTFORD made no reply, but passed his hand in a distressed way over his eyes. The next morning he sent for a lawyer and three witnesses, executed his will, made them read it twice over, paragraph by paragraph, and asked the lawyer if that will would stand good though a man were to shoot himself. Being answered it would, he said, "Pray remain while I step into the next room," went into the next apartment, closed the door, and blew out his brains.

White's was desperate indeed about 1750. In 1751, seven young men of fashion, headed by the dashing ST. LEGER, gave a dinner at White's. One dish was a tart of costly cherries from a hot-house, and thinking the bloom of the wine gone after the first glass, the young rakes drank only one glass from each bottle of champagne. "The bill of fare," WALPOLE wrote to HARRIS, "got into print, and with good people has produced the apprehension of another earthquake."

As Fox is the central figure round which half the legends of Brookes' revolve, so SELWYN is the hero of two-thirds of the stories about White's. SELWYN was the second son of Col. SELWYN, of Matson, in Gloucestershire, who had in his youth been aid-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough. He was a cotemporary of GRAY the poet and HORACE WALPOLE at Eton. His manner as a club wit was distinguished by his ludicrous gravity of voice and countenance, his demure expression, and his habit of turning up the whites of his eyes. He always seemed half asleep, and said the quickest and brightest things in the most listless, drowsy way. One of his extraordinary eccentricities was a passion for horrors, culminating in a fondness for executions. He saw Lord LOVAT beheaded, and went afterward to see the old rascal's head sewn on again at the undertaker's. It was then that SELWYN, imitating the Lord Chancellor's voice, said in his dry way, "My Lord LOVAT, your Lordship may rise."

He once paid a visit to Paris to see DAMIENS broken on the wheel for attempting to assassinate that blessing to France, LOUIS the Fifteenth. Mingling in the cruel crowd, in a plain undress and a bob-wig, SELWYN was mistaken for a provincial hangman, who had come to study; and his brothers in art made way for him. "Thank you, gentlemen, a thousand times," said SELWYN bowing; "but I have not the honor to be of the profession—I am only an amateur."

Though member for Gloucester for thirty years, till turned out for supporting the American war, SELWYN never distinguished himself as a debater. He was more famous for his jokes behind the scenes, and for snoring during BURKE's endless speeches, in perfect unison with the first minister, Lord NORTH. In French society SELWYN was even more relished, Mr. JESSE says, than in English. He was an especial favorite of the Queen of LOUIS the Fifteenth; and he was the person who introduced Mme. DU DEFFAND to HORACE WALPOLE. SELWYN was a mighty gambler at White's; but latterly he got the better of the habit. "It is too great a consumer," he used to say, "of four things—time, health, fortune, and thinking."

When a thief named CHARLES FOX was hung at Tyburn, some one asked SELWYN whether he attended the execution. "No," was SELWYN's reply, "I make a point of never frequenting rehearsals."

When one of the waiters at Arthur's was committed to prison for a felony, SELWYN remarked, "What a horrid idea he will give of us to the people in Newgate!"

When Fox was once boasting of having induced the Court at Versailles to relinquish all pretensions to the gum trade in favor of Great Britain, SELWYN, who was to all appearance asleep in his chair immediately exclaimed, "I'm not surprised, CHARLES, at that; for you having permitted the French to draw your teeth, they would be fools to quarrel with you about your gums."

When some one asked SELWYN what he thought about starting a subscription to relieve Fox from his embarrassments, they thought it required delicacy, how would Fox take it, "Take it?" broke in SELWYN, with lazy scorn; "why, quarterly, to be sure!"

A member of the FOLEY family having hurried over to the Continent to avoid the importunities of his hungry creditors, SELWYN said, "That is a pass over that will not be much relished by the Jews."

When the farce of "High Life below Stairs" appeared, SELWYN expressed his anxiety to see it: "for I'm weary," he said, "of low life above stairs."

In 1768, the Earl of Carlisle sketches SELWYN's fashionable life. He describes his own life at Spa, and then says that he (SELWYN) "gets up at 9; plays with Raton (his dog) till 12, in his nightgown; then creeps down to White's to abuse FANSHAWE; is five hours at table; sleeps till he can escape his supper-reckoning; then makes two wretches carry him in a sedan-chair, with three pints of claret in him, three miles for a shilling."

The following anecdotes illustrate the terrible high play at White's at the close of the last century:

Lord CARLISLE lost £10,000 in one night, and was in debt to the house for the whole. At one point of the game, he tells SELWYN, he stood to win £80,000.

Fox figured too at White's. In the debate on the Thirty-nine Articles, Feb. 6, 1772, WALPOLE says "Fox did not speak;" nor could it be wondered at. He had sat up playing at hazard at Almack's from Tuesday evening till 5 in the afternoon of Wednesday. An hour before he had recovered £12,000 that he had lost; and by dinner he had ended by losing £11,000. On Thursday he spoke in the debate, went to dinner at 11 at night; from thence to White's, where he drank till 7 the next morning; thence to Almack's, where he won £6,000; and between 3 and 4 in the afternoon he set out for Newmarket. His brother STEPHEN lost £11,000 two nights after, and CHARLES £11,000 more on the 13th; and thus in three nights the two brothers, the eldest not 25, lost £22,000. WALPOLE mentions JOHN DAMER and his brother contracting a gambling debt of £70,000, and Lord FOLEY's two sons paying £18,000 a year in interest on debts.

FARTHER.

From Putnam's Magazine for October.

Far-off a young State rises, full of might;
I paint its brave escutcheon. Near at hand
See the log-cabin in the rough clearing stand;
A woman by its door, with steadfast sight,
Trustful, looks Westward, where, uplifted bright,
Some city's Apparition, weird and grand,
In dazzling quiet fronts the lonely land,
With vast and marvelous structures wrought of light,
Motionless on the burning cloud afar:—
The haunting vision of a time to be,
After the heroic age is ended here,
Built on the boundless, still horizon's bar
By the low sun, his gorgeous prophecy
Lighting the doorway of the pioneer!

A SHARK STORY.—"There goes a shark on the weather quarter, and a regular rattler he is, too." Down came old Harry from the square-sail yard, on which he had been sitting astride. Up came the other watch—Charlie and Bill—who everyone thought were fast asleep below. The pork-baited shark-hook was flung out astern, and the eyes of all watched eagerly every movement of the fierce-looking monster, so much coveted by them now, on account of the oil they hoped to extract from his liver. "Yes, we shall have him; see, he's passing astern." "He's cotched sight on it, Sir." "No—yes, by Jove! you're right; he sees it." "Look out! He's on the hook, Sir, tight enough." "Now, haul him in, close alongside. Gently there; that's you." "You can't haul him over her side with that bit of a string, Tony. Here, pass it through this bowline," said Harry, who had made a running noose on the end of the main-sheet. "So, that's you; pull his head through the noose." "He's fast enough; now, bear a hand there, and up with him on deck. Shove yer dog down in the cabin, Captain, or he'll get his head bit clean off." "Hang the dog; he won't hurt. Got the ax, Charlie? Ah! that's right, Bill." "Ram it well down his ugly jaws. What teeth! He's a powerful brute, he can't bite through that handspike." "S-s-stand out of the way. It takes a g-good blow to cut through his t-tail w-with an axe." "Your knife's got a keen edge, Harry." "I didn't think you could slit him open so easy as that," said Tony. "Why! is that his heart?" "Vy, yees, that's 'is 'art, man, and this 'ere's 'is liver, vich you just take now, an' slice hup as small as you knows 'ow, an' boil it slow, in fresh vorter, mind you, and then skim hoff the hoil as it rises to the top." "shove him overboard, and wash decks. We'll have things clean on Sundays, at all events." "Why! look," said Tony, "the poor brute still lives. He's plunging about, and swimming all round the ship, looking for his heart and liver." "Shoot at him, Captain." "No, no, I tells you. There aint no good doing that. You couldn't kill him if you vos to cut 'im into mince meat. Vy, dash my vorsted vig! if you dosen't find his 'art all alive to-morrow. Jist look at it a throbbing. The vorst vish I could vish my greatest henemy vould be that he might be like a shark, vot von can cut hup into any number of leetle suffering hatoms." "And what if each atom was to live forever, Harry?" "Oh! Lord, sir, it's too awfu' to think upon, an' makes me that melancholy; but do you think sir, that—that 'ere 'art is raally alive?" "Well, I hope that the shark is only as much alive as is his heart. They say there is a nervous ganglia in the centre of the heart, that makes its auricles and ventricles contract and dilate alternately." In fact, for some hours afterward the heart continued its rhythmic pulsations, and then the dog caught sight of it, and snapped it up and swallowed it at a gulp. We may add that ever afterward he was subject to fits, which old Harry averred arose not from the increasing heat of the weather, as said the Captain, but simply from the living shark's heart, which he had thus too incautiously swallowed. In the meantime, the eyes of the crew were attracted by the noise of a violent splashing astern of them, which proved to be the poor shark, who, being still alive, (if we may so term existence, when minus both heart and liver,) was now attacked by several other sharks, who, having hearts, were perhaps moved by the philsharkable motive of putting their brother out of his misery, or else, having livers, were urged on by the cannibal propensities of their race to devour an imperfectly protected morsel of quivering flesh.—*The Mary Ira, by J. K. M.*

WHAT A PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER SHOULD BE.—A perfect parliamentary reporter ought to be like MACAULAY, a book in breeches. He ought to be on par in point of information and reading with the highest culture of the House. He ought to know the ins and outs of every topic of discussion—finance, Indian government, foreign politics, ecclesiastical and civil law; and history. He ought to be quick enough with his pencil to take every word of orators like GLADSTONE, DISRAELI and LOWE. He ought to have the wit to see the point of their keenest and most subtle allusions, and to see it in a moment. He ought not to boggle over a bit of Latin or Greek, a passage from HOMER, VIRGIL, or HORACE. And to crown all, he ought to be able to write out his copy as legibly as small pica, and as expeditiously as a telegraph needle. Perhaps I need not add that all the parliamentary reporters do not possess this variety of gifts and qualifications. Some of them occasionally make terrible hash of of the speeches. The Bishop of Ely says they systematically omit the point of all his arguments, and misrepresent many of his statements. They used to make MACAULAY talk frightful nonsense They once made him trace the principle of our Statute of Limitations from the legislation of the Mexicans and Peruvians; and then, perhaps, by way of varying the monotony of his historical theory, from the "Pandects of the Benares." They once made Lord DERBY call Mr. GLADSTONE the Polyphemus of the Liberal Party. One day this session they lowered the price of the funds an eighth per cent. by the misinterpretation of a few words of Mr. WARD HUNT's upon the Abyssinian estimates; and a day or two ago a Professor at Oxford set all his University friends aghast by the off-hand and compendious assertion, through the *Times*, that "natural morality was superior to the morality of any religion, Protestant or Roman Catholic,"—a perversion of the very simple statement in the House of Commons that "natural morality was superior to the morality of any *priest*, either Protestant or Roman Catholic."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

DRESS IN RELATION TO FIGURE.—In adapting the dress to the shape and size of the wearer, a certain knowledge of drawing and of the proper proportions of the figure is of course the chief help. There are, however, a few well-ascertained rules which may safely be taught. One, for instance, is that transverse shapes generally tend to lessen height and increase breadth, while longitudinal forms have the opposite effect. Another well-known rule (which I believe is easily explained by a reference to optical science) is the tendency of light colors to increase the apparent size, and *vice versa.* People of more than average size should be cautious about wearing white or very light colors for this reason, although it must always be remembered that proportion and color impress the eye so much more sensibly than mere scale that this rule is a very subordinate one, and only to be applied after those more important subjects have been thoroughly considered. It should, however, be remembered that more than average size necessarily involves a certain degree of conspicuousness, which makes any peculiarity of dress doubly undesirable in such cases. A small person may wear with impunity both colors and shapes which would be inexcusably striking on a large figure. Nothing goes so far to redeem unusual size as complete repose both in form and color. Much trimming, loose ends and streamers, frills and furbelows, and caprices of all kinds are apt to become intolerable when magnified, while on a small scale they may please, by a certain fluttering airiness which is in keeping with the impression of a tiny creature. But here also proportion may almost reverse the effect of scale. A short heavy figure may even more imperatively need quietness in dress than one of twice its actual volume which has run up into slenderness. And this naturally leads me to the second respect in which dress should be adapted to the wearer, namely, character; which, indeed, is scarcely separable from the form on which it is impressed, and according to which such questions as the last should mainly be decided.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HARMFUL INDULGENCES.—It was the doctrine of the Samian Sage, that whatsoever food obstructs divination, is prejudicial to purity and chastity of mind and body, to temperance, health, sweetness of disposition, suavity of manners, grace of form and dignity of carriage, should be shunned. Especially should those who would apprehend the deepest wisdom and preserve through life the relish for elegant studies and pursuits, abstain from flesh, cherishing the justice which animals claim at man's hands, nor slaughtering them for food nor profit. And, anciently, there existed what is called the Orphic Life, men keeping fast to all things without life, and abstaining wholly from those that had.

And, aside from all considerations of humanity for the animals, genius and grace alike enjoin abstinence from every indulgence that impairs the beauty and order of things. Our instincts instruct us to protect, to tame and transform, as far as may be, the animals we domesticate into the image of gentleness and humanity, and that these traits in ourselves are impaired by converting their flesh into ours. Nor do any pleas of necessity avail, since the experience of large classes of mankind in different climates shows conclusively that health, strength, beauty, agility, sprightliness, longevity, the graces and attainments appertaining to body and mind, are insured, if not best promoted, by abstinence from animal food. Science, moreover, favors this experience, since it teaches that man extracts his bodily nourishment mediately or immediately from the vegetable kingdom, and thus lives at the cost of the atmosphere, needing not the interfusion of the spirit of beasts into his system to animalize and sustain him. "He feeds on air alone, springs from it, and returns to it again."

A purer civilization than ours can yet claim to be, is to inspire the genius of mankind with the skill to deal dutifully with soils and souls, exalt agriculture and manculture into a religion of art; the freer interchange of commodities which the current world-wide intercourse promotes, spread a more various, wholesome, classic table, whereby the race shall be refined of traits reminding too plainly of barbarism and the beast. "Ye desire from the gods excellent health and a beautiful old age, but your table opposes itself, since it fetters the hands of Zeus."—*Alcott's "Tablets."*

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.—This park illustrates how we improve by friction, so to speak. Till 1852 the Bois was a forest, a dwarf tangled one, too, for when the English and Prussians encamped in it in 1815, they cut down everything for fuel. But NAPOLEON III., in his admiration for English parks, determined to add their charms to Paris, or rather to improve upon them; and the Bois is one result. In concert with the municipality, the Emperor dug out the lakes, made the waterfalls, &c. As a combination of wild wood and noble pleasure garden, it is magnificent. The deer are placed in a closed-off space. The Bois is splendid, too, as regards size—much larger than the Phœnix Park at Dublin; in fact, nearly 2,500 acres. Though with large expectations in other directions, the reader will hardly be prepared for the statement that the French beat us in parks. When first entered it may not be so much liked, the numerous Scotch pines around one part of the water giving it a sort of pine-barren look, but a few miles' walk through it soon dispels that idea. It has more than the beauty and finish of any London park in some spots, but on the other hand, vast spreads of it are covered with a thick, small, and somewhat scrub-like wood, in which wild flowers grow abundantly, unlike the prim London parks. There were plenty of wild cowslips dotted over even the best kept parts of it last Spring, and groups of those splendid deciduous magnolias could be seen for long distances through the then leafless oaks. To see what the Bois de Boulogne really is, the visitor should keep to the left when he enters from Passy or the Arc de Triomphe, and go right to the end of the two pieces of ornamental water. Then, standing with his back to the water, he will notice an elevated spot with a cedar growing on it, and by going to that spot he will get the finest view he has probably ever seen in a park—the water in one direction looking like an interminable inlet, beautifully fringed with green and trees, and in the other several charming views are opened up, showing the hilly suburban country toward Boulogne, St. Cloud, and that neighborhood. Then, by turning to the right, and coming again to Paris by the other side of the water, he will have a good idea of what a noble promenade, drive and garden this is. It is in all respects worthy of its grand approaches, of the width and boldness of which people connected with English parks and gardens, and who have not seen those of Paris, can have no conception. There is some bold rockwork attempted and well done about the artificial water; and very creditable pains are taken to make the vegetation along it diversified in character, so that at one place you meet conifers, at another rock shrubs, in another magnolias, and so on; and not the eternal repetition of common things which one too often sees at home.—*From Robinson's Gleanings from French Gardens.*

GASTRONOMIC TASTES OF REIGNING SOVEREIGNS.—The following details as regards the gastsonomic tastes of the reigning sovereigns are published in a Paris evening paper: NAPOLEON III.: Abstemious, cautious, never making the slightest remark to the servants; moderate drinker, but great smoker; *du reste*, the Emperor's kind and considerate manner to every member of his household, however humble his position, is worthy of imitation. Queen VICTORIA: Abstemious, Puseyite, liking beef and pastry. ALEXANDER II.: Hearty eater, connoisseur in wine, preferring champagne and burgundy, and fond of game. His Prussian Majesty: Good drinker, (roederer, &c.;) beef, mutton, biscuits and sweet things; a pleasant and unaffected host. His Majesty of Austria: Silent at table; eats dark meat, especially mutton and game; and drinks the national wines of Hungary and Bordeaux. VICTOR EMMANUEL: Mighty hunter; capital appetite; eats only white meat and small game; kills wild boar, but never eats their meats; drinks the Cote d'Or wines. ISABELLA of Spain; Great appetite; prefers veal and white meats; drinks Spanish wines and Bordeaux. The Sultan: Partisan of strong meats, of rice, of pastry, of Eastern fruit, and of burgundy. His Dutch Majesty has the finest cellar in Europe; fond of fish, and especially salmon. His neighbor of Belgium eats very little, and always of small game, and drinks sparingly of Bordeaux. The Ex-King of Hanover lives on the Bohemian pheasant, the woodcock of Gallicia, and smoked ham of Styria; and drinks Moselle and the Rhine wines. King LOUIS of Portugal is the smallest eater in Europe.

TORTURE IN RUSSIA.—M. EMILE ANDREOLI, who took part in the last Polish insurrection, and on being captured by the Russians was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in Siberia, has just published in the *Revue Moderne* the first part of his prison recollections. "I was told," he remarks, "that on two or three occasions an electric battery had been made use of by the Russian Police to loosen the tongues of the prisoners who refused to answer the questions put to them, which shows that the Russian Government is one of progress, and knows how to turn the discoveries of science to account. After all, this was not more cruel than the torture of the herring. I knew several who underwent the latter, and they told me that nothing could compare with the sufferings which they endured. They were confined in a well-warmed apartment, salted herrings, with bread and water, for the first few days being their only food. If they refused to answer the questions of the Examining Commissioners the bread was first of all withdrawn, and then the water, whereupon the torture of intense thirst commenced, depriving the sufferer of all moral strength, and even making him abandon the resolution which he had formed to die. Very rarely did any one remain mute when brought before the Commissioners a second time. The sittings were usually at night, in a splendidly lighted apartment, with refreshments of all kinds temptingly displayed on the side tables. The President would usually be most gracious. 'By and bye,' he would say, 'we will, if you like, ask you to have something to drink with us.' The fever and the vertigo caused the prisoners to lose their reason, and they generally yielded. Hunger would not have brought about the same result as thirst, which loosens the tongue even far more readily than drunkenness does."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORTE D'ARTHUR: With INTRODUCTION, by Sir EDWARD STRACHEY, Bart. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Some of the most interesting books issued from the Press in modern times, are those reprints and *fac similes* of celebrated old volumes which are published from time to time in Europe. In these republications we generally get works we have been accustomed to see quoted with honor, and have vainly longed to peruse for ourselves seeing that only few copies remained, to be found only in the libraries of capital cities, colleges or wealthy individuals. It is a pleasant privilege to get into our hands at an easy rate those originals, the names of which have been made as familiar as household words by the writings of the poets, essayists, and critics of the last half century—to go no further back—since the fashion of reproducing those antique specimens cannot well be traced in the literary history of the last age.

Here is the veritable *Morte Darthur*, in the same old English words which SHAKESPEARE might have read in 1585, admiring probably for its great age the heavy Caxton folio that held them, and that had been issued exactly a hundred years before. For it was put in type by the celebrated WILLIAM CAXTON, in one of the cloisters of Westminster, in the year 1485—at a time when COLUMBUS was still looking wearily but wistfully to FERDINAND and ISABELLA for those caravals and pinks which should yet carry the pennon of Castille and Leon through the legendary sea of shadows to the West. It is the book which awakened the military genius of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, with ten times the trumpet-power of *Chevy Chace*, and formed the inspiration of SPENSER, and charmed the leisure hours and colored the strong dreams of JOHN MILTON, who has so tesselated his grand oriental theme with the heroic chivalry of the Celtic West—with "Lancelot and Gelleas and Gellenore," and with

> "The fable and romance of Uther's son,
> Begirt with British and Armoric knights."

Here we have the simple preface of CAXTON himself, who, in praise of his subject, reminds the reader that ARTHUR was one of the nine great men of the world—three of whom were Pagan, to wit.: HECTOR of Troy, ALEXANDER of Macedon, and JULIUS CÆSAR; three Jewish, *Duke* Joshua, David, King of Israel, and Maccabeus; and three Christian—King ARTHUR, CHARELEMAIN, and GODFREY, of "Boloine." The book was printed from the manuscript of Sir THOMAS MALORY, a Welsh Knight of the reign of EDWARD IV., who translated it from the French, then the most prevailing and literary speech of the West. One or two copies only are known to exist of this first black-letter Caxton edition. The last black-letter edition was published in 1634, with the encouragement of King CHARLES; and this was the edition that SCOTT and the writers of his school and day read from, till 1816, when the LONGMANS, of London, printed it in modern type from the Caxton edition; after which the reading men of the world began to be a little more familiar with it. The book is now published in a far more elegant and convenient shape than ever, and at a price that would have surprised the owners of the old black-letter volumes, and rather scandalized them by its cheapness.

If the reader supposes nobody now cares to read those old books of romance and Knight errantry, he is much mistaken. They have still a great charm for poets and fanciful men. Our poet, LOWELL, has illustrated some passages from the *Morte Darthur*, and so has TENNYSON, who tells us how that King of the British Paladins,

> "From helm to spur a star of tournament
> Shot through the lists at Camelot and charged
> Before the eyes of ladies and of kings;"

and whose description of the dying hero going away to the Isle of Avalon, and Sir BEDIVERE throwing the great sword excalibur into the lake show how closely and happily the Laureate must have studied the garrulous old English of CAXTON's book, such as we have it here. While SPENSER, TENNYSON and others, show how poets can be charmed by those ancient recitals, the critics of language may also learn something from them. This *Morte Darthur* has no sentences, so to speak, no graphic expressions, no effects of word-painting; and yet it has the finest effects of narrative in many places. The contrast between that old style—which is the style of the Bible translation—and our modern modes of writing, shows what a change has come about in this respect, and how much we have run to words in the way of expressing ourselves both in books and journals.

As regards the history of the British King ARTHUR, who is regarded by critics in general as the visionary King of a visionary Kingdom—the Monarch and the realm a shade—it must be ranked with the War of Troy, the Expedition of the Argonauts, the Indian epochs of the Ramayona, the Nibelungs of Central Europe, and the Hero-kempions of the Scandinavian seas. All these notable actions have so interwoven themselves with the history of our race in the departed ages, that the mind is reluctant to make any subtile or critical distinctions. What would antiquity be without that picturesque swarm of royal men and beautiful women ranging the immortal confines of the poetic epopee? Rather a blank retrospect we fancy. And as for those figures we call authentic, what are they? If you ask a Berkleyite, he will say, "Nothing—nothing beside your thought of them;" and who knows but this may be the truth of the matter? If it is *thought* that really makes all which "has gathered substance in this mortal shroud," let all these Apocrypha stay in the canon, and let us have no more of the historic doubts. HECTOR is as real and brave as CÆSAR, and we believe a far more amiable man, as to private character. *Ivanhoe's* Rebecca is as true and beautiful a fact as Lady RACHEL RUSSELL, and Sir John Falstaff as distinct a figure as HENRY VIII.; so that if we were required under a penalty to obliterate from all mundane memory either one or the other of "our fat friends," we should bid the Tudor vanish—though, at the same time, holding the opinion that his natural wish to have a son to succeed him in that story time of pretenders and usurpers, has been rather harshly interpreted.

Everything considered, let King ARTHUR and his Knights ride forever through those legendary forest glades of Britain, whence the Roman eagles are still vanishing in storm and darkness, and light up the annals of a dreary and doubtful period with the gleam of pitched battles, the forms and pagentries of conquest, the thrilling achievements of personal heroism, the wild shapes of giants and wizards, and all, all the sorceries and gallantries of lady-love. The *Morte Darthur* is a book which the world cannot spare, just yet. The introduction, by Sir EDWARD STRACHEY, is written in the best style of antiquarian disquisition, and his "Essay on Chivalry" gives the essence of all that is generally said on that attractive theme. The following little extract gives one an agreeable idea of the duties of those noble young pages—*page* is Celtic for "boy"—who were educated for the service of ladies as well as the vocation of arms:

> "And not the least important of the youth's duties were those toward the ladies of the house in which he lived. He was to wait on them rather as attending a sort of superior beings to whom adoration and obsequious service were due, than as ministering to the convenience of human creatures like himself. The most modest demeanor, the most profound respect, were to be observed in the presence of these fair idols. And as not only the youths, but the maidens—the damoiselles not less than the damoiseaux—were sent to the Courts of the Barons and their ladies for education, it would often happen that this veneration in which the boy was so early trained toward the ladies of maturer years, would find an object in some young maiden whose more suitable age might lead him, as he grew up, from mere boyish regard to that passionate and abiding devotion which was the duty of every true knight to his lady, and by the strength of which he held that all his power for good was to be maintained. Here is a description of the beginning of the loves of Amadis and Oriana, which is as charming as it is simple; and which, though we find it in the pages of a romance, we cannot doubt is a picture of actual life and manners. 'Oriana,' says the old book, 'was about ten years old, the fairest creature that ever was seen; wherefore she was called the one "without a peer." * * * The child of the sea (that is, Amadis) was now twelve years old, but in stature and size he seemed fifteen, and he served the Queen; but, now that Oriana was there, the Queen gave her the child of the sea, that he should serve her, and Oriana said that "it pleased her;" and that word which she said the child kept in his heart, so that he never lost it from his memory, and in all his life he was never weary of serving her, and his heart was surrendered to her; and this love lasted as long as they lasted, for as well as he loved her did she also love him. But the child of the sea, who knew nothing of her love, thought himself presumptuous to have placed his thoughts on her, and dared not speak to her; and she, who loved him in her heart, was careful not to speak more with him than with another; but their eyes delighted to reveal to the heart what was the thing on earth that they loved best. And now the time came that he thought he could take arms if he were knighted; and this he greatly desired, thinking that he would do such things that, if he lived, his mistress should esteem him.'
>
> Such was the beginning of the loves of Amadis and Oriana, so famous in romance, and so generally held by knights and ladies to be a model for themselves."

The character of the knight of the middle ages is pretty fairly shown in the course of the adventures which run through the *Morte Darthur*, and is beautifully summed up by the warrior, who at the end of the book comes forward to mourn over the dead body of the good knight, Sir Launcelot of the Lake, and pronounce, in English, the *Nunc et in æternum, frater, ave atque vale!* of the Romans:

> "Ah, Launcelot, he said, thou were head of all Christian knights! And now, I dare say, said Sir Ector, thou Sir Launcelot, there thou liest, that thou were never matched of earthly knight's hands; and thou were the courtiest knight that ever bare shield; and thou were the truest friend to thy lover that ever bestrode horse; and thou were the truest lover, of a sinful man, that ever loved woman; and thou were the kindest man that ever strake with sword; and thou were the goodliest person ever came among press of knights; and thou was the meekest man and the gentlest that ever ate in hall among ladies; and thou were the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put spear in the rest."

No fairer or finer *caoine* than that probably was ever pronounced over a dead warrior in Ireland itself. Nothing more touching can be found in any poetry of antiquity, save that most beautiful and affecting of all threnodies, the Death-song of David, by the tree of Jabesh, over the dust of Saul and Jonathan. "The beauty of Israel is slain in the high places. How are the mighty fallen!" This antique romance of *Morte Darthur* has something in it besides "open manslaughter and bold baudry," begging old ROGER ASCHAM's pardon.

TODD'S COUNTRY HOMES. By SERENO EDWARD TODD. Author of "Todd's Young Farmers' Manual," &c. New-York: Office of the *Church Union.*

This book has put us out somewhat. Having taken it up, in the regular business way of taking a sort of bird's-eye survey and then giving a general notion of the subject, we totally forgot the duty of the hour and went on reading the book, just as any mere idle person with nothing to do may drop down like a lotus-eater upon a very interesting volume. We were at once carried away and caught up in the spirit—lost in the idea of that cottage of moderate size with old-fashioned gables—that "cottage in the air," in fact, which comes to most people, among the "plighted clouds," especially, in the evening—which came to HORACE himself (not meaning anybody in Printing House-square) when he began with: "Here's what I often longed for"—a longing which Dean SWIFT Englished in the words—

> "I often wished that I had clear
> For life three hundred pounds a year,
> A cottage at my garden's end"—

It was a very unbusiness-like loss of time, to be sure; and now, in the end, the book must go without any adequate notice, for it so swarms with home paragraphs and passages, is so full of attractive details and devices and items of suggestion and instruction, that one does not know which of them to choose for extract and leave out the others. This building up of a human dwelling from the ground-sill edge to the chimney-top, with all its details of brick-work and carpentry, and its plans of furnishing and filling-up, for the reception of the *lares* and *penales*, has an unanswerable interest for almost everybody, coming home to one's business and bosom, so to speak—an interest which the long-headed WALTER SCOTT himself must have felt when he saw his own Abbotsford rising about him, and which set the light-contriving genius of SYDNEY SMITH at work to convert that musty old manse in Yorkshire into the genial parsonage of Foston le Clay. The history of Mr. TODD's own cottage, which he built with his own hands, *Without any Money!* is a rare little romance of rural architecture, with a heading calculated to fascinate the most strong-minded people. The founding of Schiller's Bell is nothing to the founding of this cosy cottage, which is, in fact, the most comfortable Jersey idyl in prose that any one could read.

"How the Shingles were Got," and the "Stairs put Up," in the succeeding little chapters, will present a show of "prestidigitation" amusing to most readers, and instructive at the same time. For, as they get along, they soon find themselves among the didactic pages written in a style which reminds one of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and WILLIAM COBBETT, men who, with all their wider views of statesmanly policy, had always such a love and genius for the minor appliances and economies of common, every-day life.

The concluding part of this valuable book is devoted to the natural capacities, facilities and general "Advantages of New-Jersey," which, in spite of the chills and mosquitoes, and that yellow mud which scandalizes a man in Cortlandt-street who has just come over the ferry, are many and undeniable—"mighty ones and millions," to borrow the phrase of AUTOLYCHUS, and will be more readily recognized by and by. On the whole, this manual of rural architecture and social economy makes an excellent book, with the additional merit of coming at a very seasonable time, when the scarcity and inconvenience of city residences are obliging the people in general to think of homes in the outskirts of cities or in the country. Those who may have the idea of building for themselves, in a moderate economic way, would find a world of suggestion and guidance in this practical volume, written by one who can build a house as well as he can write a book, and windowed all over with portraits of the most desirable little cottages in the world.

Decision Under the Pension Laws.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* says that a gentleman in that city recently wrote to the Commissioner of Pensions, asking whether a Pension would be granted under these circumstances: Mrs. S., a widow, had a son, her main support. The son enlisted in the army, then married, entered the service and died in hospital, leaving no children. The soldier's widow then married, making no application for bounty. Can the widowed mother draw a pension for her son? The reply is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
PENSION OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1868. }

SIR: The claim of the mother mentioned in your letter of the 3d inst., is barred by the survivorship of the widow of the soldier, no provision having been made in the General Pension laws granting pensions to mothers of soldiers except where said soldiers have no widow nor minor children.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE WEBSTER,
For the Commissioner of Pensions.

North Carolina Democrats are making negroes Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Seymour and Blair Clubs whenever they can find black men who can be bought over to their side.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Northerner's Experiences in the State—The Sentiments of the People—Agricultural Advantages—Prospects for Emigrants.

AIKEN, BARNWELL DISTRICT, S. C., }
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As several of my friends have desired me to let them know my impressions of my new home in the South, and finding the people as well as the physical characteristics of the country so different from what I had been led to suppose they were, I have taken some trouble to gather the materials for a long letter, hoping that my testimony would serve to correct, at least among my personal acquaintances, some of the errors common among Northerners in regard to this section of our common country. I say common country, for I find the people here as well disposed to the constitutional Government of the United States as they are at home. In fact, I hear less discussion of political questions, and see less of that acrimonious antagonism between political opponents, than is heard and seen in the Northern States.

I had been led to believe that it was dangerous for a Northern man to travel here, and that robberies and outrages were common. It would naturally be supposed that the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau were peculiarly obnoxious to Southerners. Yet I find that Major STONE, the Assistant Commissioner for the district, traverses the country not only without a guard but even a pistol to defend himself from attack; and Major WALKER, the Commandant of the Post, states that in his opinion life and property are as secure here as in any of the Northern States. Now the town of Aiken is partly in Edgefield and partly in Barnwell district, than which none were more thoroughly secesh in their proclivities. This Winter and Spring hundreds of Northern persons, of all shades and grades of political opinion, have visited this town, and I have yet to hear of the first one who has been molested or insulted. Several Northern families have located here permanently, and are well pleased. As indicative of the feeling toward Northerners, I would mention that Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, sister of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," after having visited five or six of the Southern States with a view to select a location of a school under the direction and patronage of the American Women's Educational Association, finding that Aiken would combine more advantages for such an institution than any otherplace, was desirous of obtaining an expression of opinion on this point. A letter inviting the managers to select Aiken as the site was drawn up and signed by the citizens, not one to whom it was presented refusing to sign.

The physical characteristics of this section are very different from our preconceived notions. The phrase "Down South" raises a picture in many minds, of dense swamps, umbrageous woods, tropical plants, sluggish streams, venomous reptiles, yellow fever and miasma. How much this idea is due to the pictures usually found in school-books I will not stop to inquire; but the fact is patent that the variety of climate and soil to be found in the so-called Confederate States is far greater than in the loyal States. Near the Atlantic the lands are generally low and flat, ascending and becoming more and more hilly as you proceed westward, until they attain an elevation of near 3,000 feet. Its low-lands, middle regions and mountain tracts, seem like so many different countries, some having the characteristics of Switzerland, while others have those of Hindostan, and capable of producing any of the plants of the temperate zone, besides many pertaining to the tropics, with water-power in abundance and mineral deposits of immense value undeveloped.

I have purchased a farm near the town of Aiken, which is in the middle region—a section which possesses strong attractions to parties who would escape the rigors of a Northern Winter, and entirely exempt from the chill and fever and malaria of the low-lands. Here we are on the high ridge of land which divides the head waters of the Edisto River from those which are tributary to the Savannah; its altitude being 600 feet above the sea, and 400 feet higher than the Savannah River, at Augusta, seventeen miles distant. The country to the west of the town is quite broken and hilly, the descent being so rapid as to require a grade (for 5 miles) for the South Carolina Railroad, of fifty-eight feet to the mile, being one of the heaviest railroad grades in the Atlantic States. To the eastward the lands are comparatively level. To the north and south the country is prettily diversified with hill and dale. The lover of nature is gratified by finding many a picturesque spot, and the roads, covered with the fallen pine straw, (or leaves,) afford excellent rides and drives. Had I the art to make a pen-picture, I would like to convey to you some idea of the opportunities offered here, as in many locations, where, by the exercise of taste and ingenuity, a very slight outlay of money would convert these vacant lands—now unappropriated and unprized—into lovely and delightful rural homes. The luxuriance of the growth, in the open air, of rare and beautiful roses, vines, flowers and shrubs—many of them of indigenous growth, and which cannot be had at the North without the protection of a hot-house—afford the means of embellishing a home at but little cost of time or money. Before the war many of the wealthy planters of the low country, and some of the Charleston merchants, had their summer houses in or near Aiken, attracted here by the remarkable salubrity of the climate and other marked advantages of this locality.

To give you a more definite idea of the temperature, I append a statement of the thermometrical observations for the past year, (1867,) taken from the report of the Smithsonian Institute. The extremes for the several months were as follows:

	Deg.		Deg.		Deg.		Deg.
Dec.	75-28	March	76-31	June	91-61	Sept.	90-54
Jan.	73-21	April	82-33	July	93-71	Oct.	85-42
Feb.	78-22	May	86-50	Aug.	88-65	Nov.	72-32

Mean, (Winter months,) 48 deg.; Spring, 60 deg.; Summer, 76 deg.; Autumn, 64 deg.

It will be observed that the highest point reached during the year was 93 degrees and the lowest 21 degrees. Think of that, you who have been shivering with the thermometer below zero! The first frosts are in November, and the peach, the plum and other early vegetation blossoming in February and March. Peas, potatoes and other hardy vegetables are planted in January, and by the 1st of May strawberries, green peas, &c., are in season. The farmer need never lose a day from the ground being frozen too hard to work. The growing season is over 200 days, or two-thirds of the year. Wheat ripening in June affords ample time to plant and gather a crop of corn or potatoes on the land from which the wheat has been reaped.

The lands are generally light and easily cultivated—some are quite sandy and others have a clay subsoil near the surface. The system of culture which it obtains is not such as we would approve of, yet the farmers make a very comfortable subsistence for their families. Manures are but little used and subsoil plows are unknown. In my opinion too much of the work is left for unaided Nature to do. With a different system this country would blossom like a rose.

Fruit growing is the specialty here. As for peach trees, I have never seen the like in my life; almost every farmer has an orchard, and some contain from 5,000 to 10,000 fruit trees, some of which have been pointed out to me as being over twenty years old, and still bearing. The peaches are shipped to Charleston by rail and thence to New-York by steamer. As the early varieties ripen in June, some four to six weeks earlier than the Jersey and Delaware crops, they command handsome prices, sometimes as high as $25 per box for the earlier kinds. It is estimated that $100,000 worth of peaches will this year be shipped from this neighborhood.

One of my neighbors has already sold over $400 worth of strawberries from his patch.

I am satisfied that farming in this country will pay, and that more enjoyment and luxuries can be had, with a given amount of labor, than in any Northern State I am acquainted with. For my part, I have had enough of cold weather and being frozen up from four to six months of the year. As an illustration of the opportunities afforded for enterprise, a Northern family, who settled here last year, planted largely of green peas this Spring; although the crop did not turn out well, enough has been accomplished to demonstrate the practicability of making money by such enterprises, some of the peas selling in New-York at $4 25 per bushel, and the remainder averaging over $2 per bushel. Beets, potatoes, cabbages, &c., have frequently been brought from the North, and sold at a profit here. Why? Because farmers neglected to store such articles for Winter use. The owner of the farm I have purchased saved a few turnips last Winter, and sold them for $3 50 per barrel. But little attention has been paid heretofore to diversifying pursuits, the people being content to tread in the old beaten path.

It is astonishing how few articles of Southern manufacture one finds in the stores for sale. The merchants visit New-York and lay in their entire stock there. It is evident that the cost of transportation alone would afford a handsome profit on very many articles, and the cost of living and making the articles need be no greater than elsewhere.

Of a great many articles the raw materials are found here in abundance. What is needed is the capital, industry and tact to make such articles as are in demand and bring them properly to the notice of the consumer.

The combination of advantages of this vicinity admirably adapts it for manufacturing purposes. The numerous creeks and streams afford cheap and ample power. Its connection by rail with the commercial centres of the South afford a home market protected by the cost of transportation from the present sources of supply. The raw material is at hand, and the price of unskilled labor is much cheaper than at the North. The attention of the Southern people never having been turned in this direction, good openings are afforded to Northern mechanics who can command sufficient capital to work with. As an example, canned fruits and vegetables are brought from the North and large quantities sold throughout the South. These fruits and vegetables can certainly be raised as cheaply here as elsewhere, and the flavor of the fruits, such as the strawberries, peaches, &c., are decidedly superior to those raised in colder climes. Is it not reasonable to suppose such pursuits would afford a large margin for profit? What is needed is capital and enterprise.

Immense beds of the finest Kaolin, or China and other clays are found in this neighborhood, pronounced by competent authorities to be the best yet found on this continent, and rivaling those of Europe. These deposits will some day be a source of untold wealth, and afford employment for thousands of operatives, adapted as they are to making all varieties of crockery and earthen ware. This is a class of wares for which, as yet, we depend almost entirely on Europe, the importation into the port of New-York, for the year ending the 30th June, 1867, having amounted to $5,382,386. The protection afforded by the present tariff, and the cost of transportation, must undoubtedly encourage the erection of factories here, where the raw material can be procured in any quantity. Here also are found colored ochres in great variety, and of a quality fully equal to the French. The importation of ochres last year amounted to 5,000,000 pounds. The Buhr stone of this vicinity is quite a curiosity, being formed of marine shells which have become silicified. Experts have pronounced the quality equal to the French mill-stones, and the quantity is inexhaustible. The mineral resources of this section have never been properly explored and investigated; therefore it is probable that a scientific examination would bring to light other valuable materials.

The rapid development of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral advantages of Aiken and vicinity are intimately connected, and depend to a considerable degree on a dissemination of a knowledge of the remarkable salubrity of the climate, and its sanitary effects in consumption and diseases which require a tonic, bracing atmosphere. Parties attracted here by the climate will develop the resources.

Invalids who have visited the most noted resorts, not only of this continent but of Europe, concur in the opinion that this climate is decidedly superior and better adapted for the successful treatment of pulmonary diseases than any now resorted to. Other places may have superior advantages for some one or more pursuits to that possessed by Aiken, but none can claim such a combination of advantages, including such a climate.

My opinion has been asked as to the advisability of Northern families emigrating to the South. I would say that would depend on the circumstances of each individual case. As a general rule, where parties are comfortably located and doing well, and where there is no special and urgent reason to make a change, it would probably be as well to remain where they are, as it may take some years to surround themselves in a new home with the comforts and appliances that are gradually accumulated and adapted to the idiosyncracies of individuals. The old adage says "Three removes are as injurious as a fire," and moving a family such a distance entails heavy expenses. Neither would I recommend young men depending on procuring employment from others to come, for here the demand for "help" is less than the supply. But there are many cases where the condition and prospects would be infinitely improved by a removal; for instance, where there is a hereditary predisposition to consumption, or where the constitution is unable to stand the rigors of a Northern climate, as in my own case. Those who can command capital to start in business for themselves, and who are energetic, intelligent and industrious, will find many avenues which are not so crowded as at the North; consequently better opportunities for money-making. From what I have seen of the capabilities of this section, I am sanguine of its future prospects, and feel assured that real estate, like in the West, will rapidly advance in value. A country with a glorious climate, fruitful soil, and rich in mineral deposits, a courageous and intelligent population, and having facilities for reaching the markets of the world rapidly and cheaply, must progress, unless too much legislation—Federal or State—unfortunately stops it.

WILLARD.

A Drunken Man Runs Away With a Locomotive.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 23.

On Saturday last the locomotive *Arctic* was standing on the track of the Hudson River Railroad at Poughkeepsie, awaiting the arrival of the 9:45 A. M. train from this city, which it was to conduct to New-York. The fireman of the engine was a recent employe of the road, and jumping off the locomotive, repaired to a neighboring saloon, where he became about utterly wild and ungovernable with liquor. The time for the arrival of the train was fast approaching, and the engineer, becoming alarmed at the absence of his fireman, got off the engine to look for him. During his absence the fireman returned and mounted the engine, and with one desperate clutch, opened the throttle which was to set the ponderous machinery in motion. Away the *Arctic* sped with the speed of the whirlwind. For a few minutes all was consternation and excitement among the lookers-on. In a moment the engine with its maniac driver was out of sight, bounding along over the track at a rate too frightful to contemplate, and suggesting most terrible disasters to such unlucky trains as might be preceding it on the track. What to do—how to stop the mad career of the engine—were the questions which presented themselves to the minds of the railroad officials at Poughkeepsie. There was but one recourse, and that was to telegraph to the station-master at New-Hamburg to throw open the switch at that point and run the flying locomotive off the track. But before the agent at that place could execute the order, the *Arctic* came tearing along at its greatest speed, passed the station in safety, and flying on its course like a demon of destruction. Orders were sent ahead for the track to be torn up, as it was determined that if possible no one should be harmed by the freaks of the madman, and while neither his life nor the value of the engine was considered of the least account when the lives of so many others were depending on the result. Fortunately the engine was stopped by causes within itself, rather than by any of the measures suggested for its overthrow and destruction. The engineer at Poughkeepsie, when he left the engine to look for his absent fireman, had both pumps at work filling the boiler with water. The fireman either did not know how to shut off the flow of cold water, or had overlooked, in his frenzy and excitement, the fact that the pumps were at work, and neglected to shut them off, and, after running about a dozen miles, the pressure of water upon the boiler was so great as to cause an overflow, the fires went down, steam was exhausted, and the engine stopped from the want of the necessary driving power. The fireman then took the cushions from the engineer's seat, threw them down in the gutter alongside the track, and coolly deposited himself upon them for a comfortable snooze, unmindful of the terrible excitement and apprehensions of disasters he had caused along the line of the road. The engine was subsequently brought back to Poughkeepsie, none the worse for its mad journey, and the faithless fireman was discharged from the employ of the Company.

Encouraging Reports from California.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 23.

A private letter, received from Judge CRANE, of Alameda, Cal., alluding to the political situation in California, says: "Politically, California looks brighter and brighter, and you may count with great safety on a rousing majority for GRANT and COLFAX in the Golden State. The State Central Committee have thoroughly districted the State, and able speakers are out, and they will remain in the field until the victory is assured."

Senator COLE, of California, passed through this city a day or two since *en route* for home, via the Union Pacific Railroad. He had received advices from leading men in all parts of the State, assuring him that California may be relied on for GRANT and COLFAX. Several prominent business men in San Francisco had written letters to him of like tenor.

HON. CHARLES CLAY, who was elected Democratic Senator from Santa Clara County last Fall, has signified his adhesion to the Republican platform, and [illegible] the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

DEATH.—HENRY PERRY LELAND, Esq., second son of the late CHARLES LELAND, Esq., and brother of CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, Esq., died in this city on Tuesday last. Mr. LELAND was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1828. He was a gentleman of many natural gifts, which had been cultivated by [illegible] and extensive and various study. [illegible] he published a volume of sketches of foreign travel, *Americans in Rome.* He also published [illegible] *The Gray Bay Mare.* He served as a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighteenth (Corn Exchange) Regiment, whence he was [illegible] by a sunstroke, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.—*Philadelphia Post, Sept. 25.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that Queen Isabella has abdicated in favor of the Prince, and that Gen. Parva, of the Royal army, is master of Cadiz. News of a battle between Parva's troops, and the insurgents under Serrano, is momentarily expected, as at last accounts the hostile troops were nearing each other. The Spanish official papers assert that the movement against the Government has failed.

The London Times of yesterday, in an article on "The Designs of the United States in Mexico," says it will approve the absorption of Mexico in the American Union if it can be assured of two things, viz., the future peace of Mexico and the payment of her debt.

The total wreck of the Russian frigate *Alexander Newski*, off the town of Harbore, Denmark, is reported. The Grand Duke Alexis was on board, but escaped.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Sept. 16, and Queenstown Sept. 17, reached this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Honolulu advices to the 5th inst. confirm the report of the sinking of the southwestern shore of Hawaii, in the latter part of August. The sinking, in some places, was from three to four feet, and in others from six to seven feet. At Port Hilo the shore also sunk, but not to so great an extent as at Hawaii, the greatest subsidence noted being only eight inches. The moving of the sea at the same time is said to have been remarkable. At Hilo it rose and fell, for three days, from three to four feet, once every ten minutes. Earthquakes also occurred daily in the vicinity. Shipowners and masters have been officially warned against participating in the coolie trade between the islands and other ports.

A trust deed representing a valuation of $15,000,000, was recently put on record at the Recorder's office at Whiteside County, Ill. The instrument was executed in 1867 by Wm. B. Ogden and James B. Young, President and Secretary, and conveys to S. J. Tilden, as Trustee, all the roads in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan belonging to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. The deed was given to secure the indebtedness of the Company. The value of the revenue stamps was over $15,000, most of them being of the denomination of $200 each.

Gen. C. W. Dustan, late of New-York, has been confirmed by the Alabama Senate as Major-General of the militia forces of the State.

Mr. W. A. Copp, of Grafton, Mass., has been elected Commodore of the Yale Navy. Mr. Bucklin, the other candidate, received a good number of votes.

Gen. Thayer has increased his gift to Dartmouth College to $50,000. $10,000 have been received from the estate of Wm. Reed, of Marblehead, and $700 from that of Mrs. Mary H. Lord, of Andover, Mass. John Proctor, Esq., of Andover, N. H., gives to the Scientific Department $2,000.

During the storm of Friday night the bark *Sunnyside*, from Philadelphia to Bremen, with coal oil, was struck by lightning and burned to the water's edge. The explosion of her cargo shook the houses in Chester, Penn. The Captain and crew, all badly scalded, were saved from drowning. The pilot is missing; it is supposed he was blown overboard and drowned.

A son of John Botlan, aged 3 years, while playing on the bank of the Housatonic River, near Huntingdon bridge, at Derby, Conn., on Friday, was drowned.

The heavy rain of Friday night washed away the temporary dam in the Housatonic, at Derby, Conn., and sent the water back to the old channel, causing serious delay to the completion of the stationary dam.

The will of Samuel Pickering, late of Baltimore County, Md., has been admitted to probate. The testator's property is estimated to be worth $25,000, consisting of a residence at Mount Washington, ground rents in Baltimore, stocks, &c., and is bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. Anna E. Harrison, and his aunt, Susan C. Linthicum, during their natural life; and by a codicil to the will, at their death the whole estate is bequeathed to the "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland" to be invested as a charity fund, on condition of their keeping up and in good condition, always, their burial lot in Greenmount Cemetery, wherein repose the remains of Mr. Pickering and his father and mother.

The pirate Semmes is in Baltimore.

A man named Cornelius McMahan has been sentenced to two months in the common jail at Boston, for throwing stones at a Republican torch-light procession.

District-Attorney Carrington has prepared a brief in support of the appeal of the Counsel for the Government in the Surratt case, from Judge Wylie's decision.

Ex-President Pierce is still very feeble, and it is doubtful if he ever recover his health.

On and after the 5th of October 245 money order offices will be added to the present number, making in all 1,469.

R. S. Thompson, a wealthy and much respected citizen of Kincardine, Canada, was crushed to death by the caving of a well yesterday afternoon.

M. Sheppian, formerly Professor of Foreign Literature in Caen, France, has arrived in Montreal to inquire into the educational system in the United States and Canada.

The military works at Point Levi, Canada, will suspend operations on the 3d of October.

Thomas Chitterson, an old and respectable farmer, residing near Whitby, Canada, was run over by the cars on Friday night and killed.

Memorials to the Dominion and Ontario Governments, to grant ten million acres of land in aid of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, are being largely and influentially signed.

The Great Western Railway traffic returns for August amount to $260,017, and the returns of the Grand Trunk road to $627,713.

J. O. Farrell, the advocate who managed Whalan's defence, has written a letter to the *Chronicle*, stating that if the obstructions placed on the Grand Trunk Railway, to attempt to destroy the life of Mr. O'Reilly, be traced home to any of his countrymen, he will withdraw from the defence of Whalan and the other prisoners at once, and from Irish affairs forever.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, United States Minister to Mexico, is in Cincinnati.

A committee, representing Union College, Schenectady, will visit Washington this week for the purpose of ascertaining whether Gen. Howard will accept the Presidency of the College. Prof. Alden, of the Albany Normal School, is to occupy the chair of mental and moral philosophy.

The next annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society will be held at Montpelier, Oct. 20, and an address upon the life and services of Hon. Jacob Collamer will be pronounced by Judge Jas. Barrett, of Woodstock.

The property and effects of the Salisbury Mills Paper Manufacturing Company were sold at receiver's sale in the village of Salisbury Mills on Friday, to Mr. D. Carson, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., for $41,000. The original cost in 1867, new, was $200,000. The capacity of the mill is 2,000 pounds of paper daily.

The National Labor Union held its sixth and last day's session yesterday, at Germania Hall, Bowery, and decided to hold its Convention next year at Pittsburg. The salary of the new President was fixed at $1,500. It was thought that the expenses of the Union need not be over $6,000 during the coming year, and it was proposed to levy a tax of one cent upon the 600,000 workingmen connected with the Union to meet it.

The examination in the case of the Police Officers McCready and Sheehan, charged with an assault upon Michael Baust, a saloon keeper, was concluded yesterday, both of the defendants being held for trial.

The examination of the charges against Commissioner Rollins and others, for defrauding the Internal Revenue Department, was continued yesterday, but nothing important was elicited. An adjournment until Monday was ordered.

Omens of Republican Success.

All the omens bespeak Republican success in November. This we say, not in the beaten way of partisan journalism, nor merely to give heart and hope to workers in the Republican field, but from an unprejudiced survey of the canvass. Indeed, apart from any questions of principle at stake, the mere *mechanism* of the Republican Party is probably so perfect as to make triumph certain. Sympathy may warp the judgment as to how much hold this or the other policy, this or the other platform, takes upon the electoral people; but there is less chance of deception regarding the details of political organization, and these, we repeat, were never, apparently, more complete in Republican ranks than they are to-day.

Thorough organization, harmony, and unity of purpose are Republican watchwords, as well as omens. Thanks to the comradeship and love of discipline bequeathed by the war, the youth who fought for the country's safety, and all those who sympathized with them at home, are organized, far and wide. The whole Republican Party is crystalized into campaign clubs. No little hamlet, that sent a soldier to the war, is too small to have its Grant Club. There are "Boys in Blue," there are "Tanners," there are "Soldiers and Sailors," there are "Republican Campaign Clubs," whereof some collect the genuine party voters, and the others the returned veterans of whatever politics, who mean to break down all party ties, to stand "shoulder to shoulder," march once more together, "vote as they fought," and serve one more campaign under Grant.

The present Republican organization is one, also, that *tells*—that does even better than it promises. We heard a Republican of good judgment say, a few weeks before election-day in Maine, that the Democrats made so much more noise than anybody else, as to give the impression of being twice as wide awake as their opponents. Yet the Republican organizations swept the State with a whirlwind, carrying all before them, and doing much better than anybody expected. So it has been in Vermont; and, in a word, the first fruits of the Autumn everywhere give unmistakable proof of a great November harvest. The elections thus far have shown that the *cap-a-pie* preparation which once distinguished the Democracy has been learned by their successful rivals.

Enthusiasm, too, which was noticeably wanting in the early conduct of the canvass, is now to be had in plenty. The Democratic papers, a few months ago, liked to taunt Republicans with the lack of spirit in which Grant's nomination was received. "It fell flat," they said, "and you cannot get up a good cheer." How is it now? The West is all awake—in the prairies Grant's name runs like wildfire, and the East echoes the general enthusiasm. We daily record Republican mass meetings, here and there, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 strong; "Tanners," armed with torches, and Boys in Blue stretch in processions ten miles long; the old camp songs sung at the South are revived with all their pathetic memories; the old, tattered flags, under whose bullet-ridden folds dear comrades fell, are flung to the breeze; bonfires blaze while the same faces gather about them that gazed at each other by the light of the old bivouac fires. The "hard-cider" and "log-cabin" campaigns of historic celebrity are matched in enthusiasm.

The momentum of the campaign is now unquestionably, we think, with Grant. When the tide turns, it goes steadily to the flood. There was a phase of the canvass when it seemed to be setting the other way—not, indeed, that the success of Grant has ever been seriously in jeopardy, but there was an epoch when it seemed as if the over-confidence of his friends would produce a dangerous lethargy. It is so no longer. There is still need of hard work; but the promise of the future is bright.

The Republican victories in Vermont and Maine, which struck the key-note of the canvass, have had a powerful effect. They will especially work on the floating vote in the great October elections. There are always thousands of voters who take so little positive interest in politics, or else are so uncertain in their own minds as to hold off from expressing an opinion until the last moment—and then they vote to win. On such men the Maine and Vermont triumphs will tell. The *Nation* quietly and very shrewdly said, after the Vermont ballot, that it "supposed there were more Republican votes now in Pennsylvania than a few days ago." The Republican Party, we repeat, goes into the grand contest with banners crowned with initial victory, and with the matchless advantage of prestige. The doubtful, as well as the faithful, will rally to its standard.

Such are some of the external omens, so to speak, of the coming struggle at the polls. Independent of these is the strong and enduring faith of the Republican Party in the principles which carried them through the war, and by which, as the Chicago platform attests, they still stand. These, after all, are the truest auguries of success, since "the best omen is our country's cause."

The Disturbances in Spain.

We are still without the means of forming a clear judgment as to the actual state of affairs in Spain. The telegraph wires are cut, and all means of communication intercepted in the disturbed part of the country, so that the news that reaches us is necessarily of a vague and unreliable character. The Queen, it is certain, finds it either impossible or unadvisable to proceed to Madrid, and there can be no doubt that Gen. Prim is actually in the field with a considerable force. But we are unable as yet to ascertain the real conditions of the struggle. We know nothing positive as to the actual number of the royal troops who have joined the standard of Gen. Prim, or what the attitude of the population is, either in the cities, Malaga and Seville excepted, or in the country districts. The *Moniteur*, which evidently has the cue to treat the entire affair from the Royalist point of view, makes light of the rising, and avers that the people are indifferent or hostile to the movement. We hear of a "desperate affray" in which "several persons were injured," but the result does not give one the idea of the engagement having been on any very important scale. The populace seems to have risen with unanimity in Valencia and to have displayed great ferocity toward the local representatives of the Government, but in other parts of the country they have not yet manifested anything of the revolutionary spirit which one might have expected to be evoked if the nation had really risen in earnest against a Government so thoroughly detestable as that of Queen Isabella and Gonzales Bravo.

One thing, however is certain. Whatever the result of the rising, a return to the old system of misgovernment and repression will be impossible. Even if the Queen succeeds in preserving her crown, she can no longer hope to carry on the Government in the manner she has hitherto done. We cannot expect Spain to resume her true place among the nations until the present occupant of the throne is displaced, but even she must learn some degree of wisdom from these continued manifestations of discontent. Her only real source of strength lies in the difficulties there are in the choice of a successor, or in the establishment of a different form of government at the present time. But whatever happens, the policy which has guided the Spanish Government during the tenure of power by Narvaez and Bravo is impossible for the future. A system of government which brings about a revolt every few years cannot be persisted in forever, even if the revolts prove abortive in a military sense.

The Brussels Labor Congress.

In connection with the recent movements of American labor associations, and especially with the Labor Congress just held in this City, the International Congress of the Workingmen's Association at Brussels has a special interest. There were present at the opening of this Congress (Sept. 6) representatives of the different trades not only from the principal towns in Belgium, but also from England, from Paris, Marseilles and other towns in France, from Germany, from Switzerland, from Spain and from Naples. Thus in the Theatre Nationale there were assembled between three hundred and four hundred delegates. The President, Mr. H. Young, is a prominent member of the London Association.

The questions brought before this Brussels Congress were various, and called forth diverse and sometimes conflicting opinions from the delegates. The primary and all-absorbing question was, how to secure the independence of labor—such an independence as will give to the workingman a fair share in the profits of his labor and leisure for his intellectual improvement.

We have on several occasions in this journal alluded to this general subject; and in some quarters it has been unjustly inferred from remarks which we have made, that we are opposed to the efforts of workingmen to ameliorate their condition either by obtaining a higher recompense for their labor, or by abbreviating the hours of labor. The inference is by no means fair. We have never opposed the ends which the workmen have had in view, but only the means by which they propose to secure them. Thus we have opposed the "strikes," because they run counter to every principle of political economy, but chiefly because they almost invariably result in injury to the laborers themselves. The opening speech of President Young before the Brussels Congress confirms the view which we have supported. He says: we do not seek to better the workmen by "strikes" for higher wages, but by abolishing wages altogether.

These views are still more strongly confirmed by the report made by the delegation from Geneva. This report speaks of strikes as "contrary to the principles of political economy;" it says "we are by no means in favor of strikes," and goes on to recommend an organization which should make them unnecessary. The report of the Antwerp delegation opposed strikes both in theory and practice. "As a means of increasing the rate of wages, or reducing the hours of labor, strikes are useless altogether, and always productive of evil and injury to all concerned, frequently terminating in riot and violence. The only means of procuring any benefit to the laboring classes, and also of suppressing strikes, is coöperative labor." The Brussels delegation followed in the same strain. "Strikes but perpetuate wages labor; we want to abolish wages labor. Capital is at present absorbing labor; in future labor must absorb capital."

The sort of coöperation proposed might be tried with advantage, in certain kinds of business, at least. It would, at any rate, be infinitely preferable to strikes, which hardly ever result in good, and might be the means of regenerating labor and permanently improving the social condition of the working class.

Reviving Old Quarrels.

It is between four and five months since President Johnson's acquittal on the impeachment trial. The conduct of the seven Republican Senators who voted for acquittal has been amply justified by time. The great majority of intelligent Republicans are now convinced that the conviction of President Johnson upon such charges and evidence and arguments as were offered to the Senate by his accusers, would have resulted in incalculable damage, not only to the Republican Party, but to the interests and welfare of the country. It would have shaken the Government. It would have made the Presidential office the mere plaything of partisan malignity. It would have deprived us of anything like assurance that any President would be permitted to serve out his term. It would have been a step toward the political Mexicanization of the country. Coming down to its immediate political effects, it would unquestionably have defeated the nomination of Grant. It would have given Ben. Wade such a controlling power in the Chicago Convention that the party would probably have been compelled to accept him as its candidate. And that such a nomination as that of Wade would have resulted in the disruption and defeat of the Republican Party, and the triumphant success of the Democratic Party, with its ruinous policy, will not be doubted by any one who has watched the course and tendency of political opinion and feeling.

The Republican Senators who voted for Johnson's acquittal, and who were so bitterly denounced for their independent course, have not only *not* forsaken the Republican Party, as was predicted of them, but have proved to be among the strongest, ablest and most effective upholders of the nomination of Gen. Grant and the general principles of the Republican Party. Senator Fessenden, during the recent Maine campaign, delivered by far the most masterly and convincing speeches that were delivered on the Republican side. Senator Henderson, of Missouri, is canvassing the State for Grant, and is exerting all his powerful influence for the Republican ticket. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is preparing to take the field for Grant in that State. Senators Grimes and Fowler are supporters of Grant, and so, also, is Senator Van Winkle. Senator Ross, of Kansas, is as firm as ever in the Republican faith, and is an ardent and enthusiastic advocate of the election of Gen. Grant, as he has been for the last two years. In the States where elections have been held, or are about to be held, the Republican Party has felt that it could not afford to lose the support of these Senators; and in Maine, Illinois, and other States they have had the benefit of their assistance in the great battle with the corrupt Democracy.

Under these circumstances it was exceedingly foolish and injurious for the Republican State Convention of Kansas to revive the old quarrel about impeachment at this time, and to pass, or rather to publish, a resolution of censure upon Senator Ross for his courageous and independent conduct in voting for Johnson's acquittal. We say the Convention *published* rather than *passed* the resolution, for we learn from a correspondent that it was sprung upon the Convention just at the moment of its adjournment, and was pushed through after a large proportion of the members had left the hall.

Impeachment is a thing of the past, and its revival as a political question at this period of the campaign can do nothing but harm to the Republican Party. Senator Ross acted according to his conscience and judgment, according to his intelligence and sense of justice, according to his ideas of the charges, the evidence, the arguments and the law. As we now see, his course was for the best interests of the country; and, instead of bringing him censure at this day, should secure him approval and honor. But, in any event, he stands firmly and strongly for Grant, and for the established principles of the Republican Party.

Concerning Dogs.

In the main our views agree with those expressed by Mr. Bergh in his recent letter addressed to Mayor Hoffman, advising the abolishment of the dog-pound. We believe however, that City dogs, for the most part, are an unmitigated nuisance, and from the entire race we conscientiously withhold our sympathy. Notwithstanding this profound repugnance which we feel for the canine element of our population, we would ten times over prefer to suffer from its infliction upon us than have it expelled through the agency of cruel and sordid boys. Until last Summer the street urchins were wont to drive a lively business, and, at the same time, reach the adept stage of cruelty by bringing to the drowning-tanks every waif and stray of the dog family which they could lay their hands upon. The City authorities held out a premium of fifty cents a head for each animal that the young "crimpers" carried to his doom, and no amount of wailing and gnashing of teeth on the part of the victims served to avert their strangulation. This plan was not warranted by the necessities of the case, and it was clearly detrimental to the morals of the young scamps who were encouraged to engage in it by the offer of pecuniary reward. Upon the application of Mr. Bergh, the custom of former years in this respect was modified this season by his Honor the Mayor, who reduced the premium one-half, and only permitted persons who had attained the age of eighteen years and upward to make war upon the dogs. The consequence of this action, as narrated in the letter of Mr. Bergh, which was published a day or two since, was a great falling off in the number that were dragged to the slaughter-vats. In 1867 no less than 6,763 dogs were drowned, at a cost to the City of $3,829, against 938 this year, the destruction of which involved an outlay of $937 only.

Upon these figures, taken in conjunction with the fact that, in spite of the excessively hot weather of the past Summer, there have been no authentic cases of hydrophobia reported, Mr. Bergh bases a plea that in future the indiscriminate slaughter of these harmless and confiding friends of mankind, practiced by order of the City authorities, be dispensed with, and that such action will be without detriment to the moral, physical and pecuniary interest of the public.

In the abstract Mr. Bergh is right. Hydrophobia, it is true, is a terrible disease; but, after all, the popular fear of it is more the result of tradition than of the frequent occurrence of the malady. Indeed, it has been long known to physiologists that there is less liability of dogs being affected by rabies during the scorching months, when Sirius beams most brilliantly, than in the remainder of the year, especially in the Spring, at which period the tendency of the animal to the disease is increased. It is time that the public should understand this fact, relieving itself of the bugbear of hydrophobia, which has so long afflicted it, and so be able to look a pup or a full grown dog in the face without undue excitement of nerve. So much for the physical detriment which is likely to result if curs of all degrees are permitted to "loaf and invite their souls" in peace.

We are not so clear, however, on the pecuniary advantage which is likely to result from granting the immunity to the dogs which Mr. Bergh invokes. True, the City coffers will not be taxed to supply bounty money to the "cur-crimpers," but will it cost nothing to feed the animals, if they increase and multiply unmolested? Dogs are prolific breeders, especially those of the most worthless species, and is there not danger, if they are not thinned out in some mild manner, of having our streets overrun with them in the course of a year or two, inflicting upon us a plague of dogs as intolerable as that of the frogs was to the ancient Egyptians? Will Mr. Bergh enlighten us on these points? In case the dog-pound shall be abolished, as he suggests, we can think of no more effective way of mitigating the consequences at which we have hinted than by imposing a heavy tax upon dog-owners, and shipping the remainder which are unclaimed to China, where the usual Celestial fate of the canine race in that country would end them.

The Peril and Shame of New York.

Whatever may be the result of the "John Allen revival," as this "Wickedest Man" affair is come to be called, one thing is sure—the eyes and ears of the public have been once more opened to a perception of the social horror and degradation that exist in their very midst. Mr. Oliver Dyer, who started the interest by his magazine articles, may be a John Howard or a John Wesley, or he may be only an enterprising and graphic writer, but whatever he be, the opportunity is open for him to do much material good by making known the startling facts that he has learned by bold investigation and quick perception. It is no new thing for newspaper men to penetrate the horrid recesses of wretchedness in this great City, and to tell truthful tales that chill the blood of the outer public, but never before has so wide-spread an interest been awakened as the Water-street dance-house, with its strange, contradictory scenes, has aroused throughout the City and over the land.

Last Friday evening Mr. Dyer delivered a lecture, or, what was better, made a talk, in the Cooper Institute about "What I have seen in New-York." And when we read of the 300,000 wretches, brutalized men, unsexed women, hungry-eyed and demoralized children who are packed in tenement-houses, buried in damp and fetid cellars, breathing foul air, eating next to nothing, drinking fiery poisons, unclad, unkempt, suffering from all frightful physical ills and living in the lowest depth of moral evil, we are aghast at the amount of woe and the perilous possibilities of crime that form the central heart of our City. For where is this mass of moral and natural filth? Below Twenty-third-street and above Fulton, packed between those limits on the narrow island whose east and west boundaries are two rivers—to the most of these people practically impassable barriers.

For this there is but one remedy—scatter the occupants of these packed and putrid fever-nests abroad, where they can be reached by the free air and the wholesome sun, where laziness and crime will be replaced by work and thrift, where the elements of grave danger to a city may be changed into welcome fructifiers of the open country. With enlarged communication between New-York and its surrounding suburbs, mechanical and other laborers, who must remain hereabouts, may be enabled to live more humanly. And by the admirably directed efforts of the various Children's Home Societies, the Labor Exchange and the newly started enterprise of the Citizens' Association in sending willing laborers to the West, some practical effect may be produced upon this seemingly hopeless horde of suffering and degenerating humanity. But to this end good people—that is, good citizens, shrewd property-owners, enterprising merchants, wide-awake brokers and bankers who live in gorgeous style, business men who wish to keep New-York prosperous, tax-payers who do not like supporting paupers and paying the expenses of criminal justice—all these and many more, on purely selfish grounds, should put their hands in their pockets and give *liberally* and give *early* to the responsible men who undertake such a work of practical benevolence—better than that—beneficence. And as for the good Christians, if any there be who do not need to be appealed to on selfish grounds, their consciences and their hearts will unite in urging them to help in this best of works.

It is a topic on which much might be said; but the subject-thought is short, simple, and practical. There is an element in our midst living in such misery that the hardest heart must pity, and evolving a capacity for crime and destructiveness that the boldest must fear. This concentrated element can by degrees be spread abroad, for their own good, for the benefit of the labor-needing country and to the relief of the contracted City. Good men are trying to do it. They need help. Help them!

The Woman Franchise Question in England.

It seems that the case of the six thousand women of Manchester, who claim to be registered as voters at the approaching election in England, is not finally decided even yet. The revising barristers, both at Manchester and at other places where similar claims have been made, have decided against the female supplicants for electoral privileges, and their decisions have in certain cases been supported; but it seems that fresh appeals to the higher courts will be made, and that Mr. J. Stuart Mill is still sanguine in the hope of obtaining success on behalf of his clients. The question, it will be recollected, as raised by the champions of women's rights, turns first upon the meaning of the word "person," and secondly, upon the sense in which the word "man" is used in the "Representation of the People act" of last year. On the first point Mr. Mill and Miss Lydia Becker—we give precedence to the name of the former through considerations of age, not of sex—have been tolerably successful. But, with regard to the second, they have not had such an easy task. They argue, of course, that "man" simply means any member of the *genus homo*, and that unless the term "male person" is especially used, the injustice by which brutal inebriates, corrupt seekers after bribes, and ignorant roughs are allowed to vote, while women are excluded, is as legally indefensible as it is oppressive. But the revising barristers have refused to be influenced by this reasoning. They insisted that the fact that Mr. Mill's amendment, expressly conferring the franchise upon females, was rejected, was sufficient indication of the meaning attached by the House of Commons to the terms of the act, and that the House thereby pronounced emphatically against female claims. But now the irrepressible Mr. Mill has taken new ground, and urges that the question comes within the scope of an act passed twenty years ago by a distinguished equity lawyer, (Lord Romilly,) which specially provides that in all cases where no "incompatible enactments" exist, the term "man" shall be taken to include females as well as males.

So the case stands. The other day it was "circumstances" that, according to Miss Lydia Becker, stood in the way of female rights. Now it is "incompatible enactments" that threaten to bar the way to a political career against females; for we presume that the throne being occupied by a woman, and women once placed on the list of voters, the doors of the House of Commons could not long be closed against them. And as the female sex is largely in the majority in England, there is no telling how soon the men, or, more strictly speaking, male persons, might not have occasion to call out against feminine oppression—public as well as domestic—should Mr. Mill's arguments prove valid. But we can scarcely believe that the acuteness of English lawyers of a less philosophical turn of mind than Mr. Mill will fail to discover some means of overthrowing or evading them. It is curiously symptomatic, however, of the total *bouleversement* of ancient ideas which has taken place in England, that the question should ever have reached its present stage, or have been seriously brought before the courts for decision.

Theatres and Plays.

The meagreness of recent theatricals has reduced our local dramatic reviewers to their wit's end, for live subjects. Some have been wise enough to remain silent when they could say nothing new, but two or three of our restive geniuses have revived that periodical discussion, (which is always due in the drama's dull seasons,) about high art and that art which is not high. Among severe critics minute distinctions have been agreed upon, the boundaries of which none of them can certainly define; and the result is a continual dispute as to when high art ceases to be high and borders on the low, and whether there is any middle art as compromise.

The want of an acknowledged head to settle such disputes has always been keenly felt. Some tribunal should be maintained to decide the question as to how each new production should be classed. Now, every separate reviewer delivers his isolated judgment with an *ex-cathedra* air, which convinces nobody; and every dramatist and actor maintains his own opinions in the face of adverse criticism. The laments which every new generation of critics makes over the decay of art, are almost as absurd as the bewailing to which newspaper readers are periodically treated over the absence of a "Native Drama!" When the day arrives that a *native* dramatist of experience will write as stupid a play as "Simon Bernard," and the manager of the leading theatre in the country will accept and produce the same, it will be about time to commence bewailing the failure of the Native Drama.

The dispute about art, however, will probably go on till doomsday, and that, summed up, never varies and only amounts to this: Those authors who by tact, discretion, and invention, present novel and ingenious productions on any subject, and the actors who give life-like representations of any character, all maintain that their efforts illustrate the highest reach of art! While good critics positively assert that unless the themes of the writer and the personations of the actor are confined to the loftiest emotions of the soul, the grandest height of social or historic existence, and the most remotely classical period, they are not entitled to be deemed creations of high art. This narrow idea must be false. If the stage presents us a picture of *Anthony* addressing a mob over *Cæsar's* remains, and a picture of *Snooks* haranguing a mob at one of our social elections, the first of these productions will be called a specimen of high art, and the latter will be condemned as "a low bid for popularity;" and if the dramatist gives us a tragedy on the subject of the crime of *Virginius*, and a drama of every day local life—the first will be declared a high-art creation, and the latter a jumble of sensations manufactured to suit an assumed low state of public taste. Yet the condemned plays may alike reach the true standard of art,—faithfulness to nature!—while the extolled productions are at best but guesses at scenes, the truthfulness of which can never be determined. The truth would seem to be that all art is lofty which most resembles what is natural, and that there is no art where nature is imperfectly portrayed. All the disputes and arguments in the world, however, would not alter the popular opinion as to the merits of writers, plays and books—for the public has a cheerful confidence in its own impulses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are pleased to see that a number of prominent Irish-born citizens are preparing to do something to enlighten our Irish voters regarding the principles of the Republican Party. The Irish element in this country is a mainstay of the Democracy. Nearly all the Irish immigrants settle in the great cities of America; and in every city the Democratic leaders have always relied upon them voting, *en masse*, for the Democratic ticket—whatever names might be on the ticket, or whatever might be the dominant principles of the party. So bigoted have they been in this respect that the Republicans have never made any special effort to get what is called the Irish vote. The attempt has always been considered hopeless. Those who know the Irish character best, however, believe that a fair proportion of the voters would be on the Republican side if they had any intelligent apprehension of Republican ideas and policy. They have accordingly called a meeting of "Irishmen by birth, Americans by adoption," for next Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute. The speakers at the meeting will be such well-known Irishmen as Senator Conness, of California; Gen. Kiernan, Dr. Bell, and others.

The committee appointed by the Alabama Legislature will to-morrow present their appeal to the President for a sufficient military force to preserve the peace in that State. Under the recent analagous circumstances in Tennessee, President Johnson acted promptly and satisfactorily. We trust he will take a similar course in the case of Alabama. Perhaps he will plead that there are not sufficient troops at his command to send a large force to every Southern State. But we venture to say that, by application to Gen. Grant, he will learn where a regiment or two can be found for the maintenance of the peace in Alabama.

Almost every day evidence crops out of the brutality that is practiced at our Station-houses upon persons under arrest. On Friday night a young woman was arrested and confined in the Eighth Precinct Police Station on the charge of "disorderly conduct." The *Evening Post* says she "attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the grating of her cell with a rope made from her skirt. She made two attempts, and was cut down on both occasions by the door-man. The last one came very near proving fatal, and *she was handcuffed to prevent* her repeating the act." What can be thought of such treatment as this? Imagine the sufferings and agonies of this poor quivering wretch, with her neck wrenched almost to death and all her nerves, veins and bones racked to madness, and then being "handcuffed to prevent," &c. Why was not a man put to watch her if the Police were so afraid of her repeating the act? Why was not the miserable victim given in charge of a surgeon instead of being handcuffed? The whole affair is shocking. Perhaps the girl was arrested without having been guilty of any "disorderly conduct;" for there is too much proof that arrests of unfortunate girls are very frequently made by the Police for the purpose of extorting money, or for other equally disgraceful purpose. But, in any event, her treatment in the Station-house was inhuman.

The telegraphic Washington report that our Government was about to send an agent to Spain to recognize the Spanish Republic, is incredible. All that we have learned of the Spanish revolt has been through the cable; and there has not been a shadow of evidence of any kind that its leaders or the Spanish people have any thought of establishing a Republic. We suppose that the idea of such a thing arose from a telegraphic sentence, which, we observe, has been generally misunderstood by our cotemporaries. The sentence we refer to was to the effect that the people of Spain were everywhere declaring for Marshal Espartero as "President." But this did not mean President of a Republic, but President of the Royal Council, or Prime Minister. This was the place for which he was nominated by Queen Isabella when she found that the people would not tolerate Gonzales Bravo or his tyrannical policy. Espartero is the man whom the more liberal party in Spain desired as President of the Council, and he is the man who was favored by those leading the revolt before they were sent into exile. There is not the slightest likelihood of Spain establishing a Republic, and we do not believe that Mr. Seward has any intention of recognizing it before it is in existence.

We gave yesterday the official dispatch of the Prussian Government announcing to the French Government the reduction of the Prussian army. The reserves are to be discharged, and the annual levy of recruits is to be postponed for three months; and by these means the Prussian army will be reduced by 120,000 men. King William says that by this means he desires to furnish a new proof of his love for peace, and of his confidence in its maintenance. The measure is certainly a very commendable one. If the Emperor Napoleon will now take a similar step with his army, and if King William will then take another, and Napoleon will follow *that* with another step in the same direction, there will be some chance of establishing confidence in the pacific intentions of the two Governments.

The report we had last week of a revolutionary outbreak in Southern Italy, doubtless had its origin partly in the renewed activity of the Calabrian brigands, and partly in the attempt of the Liberal Deputies of the Italian Parliament to hold a Convention at Naples. The leaders of the Left lately projected a scheme for holding a Convention at the ancient capital of the Neapolitan Kingdom, for the purpose of putting forth a programme of Reform. An Italian correspondent, in writing of this project, says that, as the Neapolitans are rather demonstrative, some exciting scenes might be expected in connection with the Convention. We have had no reports of its assembling; but it is very likely that the late rumors of an outbreak originated in the fears and the uneasiness that had arisen in regard to it.

As science and nature seem to keep pace with each other, the new and increasingly important applications being found for petroleum are supplemented by the constantly extended workings and productions of the crude article. Our own country and Canada, we all know, are flowing with it; but it is also largely produced now in the south of Russia, in Galicia, Italy, the South of France, Sweden and Ireland, and from "indications" it is believed that boring will shortly tap the oleaginous fluid in England, in her western counties. The recent frightful accident in Wales, where the huge petroleum-tank cars came rolling down upon the fiery engine of a passenger train working up the grade, has brought out many foolish and some wise suggestions. The building of double tracks, the running of freight and passenger trains on different roads are good but expensive. But the best idea is that of compelling the storage and transportation of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, petroleum and other dangerous explosives and combustibles in small, strong canisters, which would be both unlikely to break or explode, and, in case of such accidents, not extensively dangerous. Small receptacles of petroleum on those runaway cars would not have deluged the track with a fiery flood and consumed such a holocaust of victims.

The Emperor Napoleon is said to discourage the taste for music evinced by the Prince Imperial, on the ground that he does not wish his son "to become a Coburg." There is not much fear of such a result, we fancy. The future ruler of France is not likely to have much time on his hands to compose Mendelssonian chorales, like the late Prince Consort of England. "Governing" France, on Napoleonic principles, takes up too much time and energy to leave room for any such harmless and graceful pursuits. But we are not sure that France would not be happier if it were possible for her ruler to be "a Coburg."

The California journals are agitating the subject of accidents in mines, public attention being directed to it by the increasing number of fatal casualties in the Nevada silver mines. The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* calls aloud for laws compelling proper precaution on the part of superintendents and mine owners, most accidents being the result of carelessness or improvidence. The Sacramento *Union* indorses this, adding, in reference to the fruitless trials of responsible men for manslaughter, that "it is not in an American jury to convict a man of crime for what was merely an accident resulting from want of forecast or care." This is eminently true, and it applies as well to railroad as to mining matters. We often say there will be no safety till a director or so has been convicted of manslaughter, but that never will happen. We need preventive laws, strict, severe and capable of being enforced, with heavy pecuniary penalties. Pocket punishments have the double advantage of being readily imposed by juries and frightfully disagreeable to those who have to bear them—hanging or State Prison is nothing to them.

Mr. Burlingame's treaty contained one clause which was nearly a repetition of the Federal Constitution of this nation, in admitting the children of Chinese parents to the public schools without regard to their religious belief. Of course, as the Chinese are not voters, they are deserving of no consideration from Democrats, and, as a natural consequence, the California papers of that political school are making a great ado about this clause, and demanding the impossibility of the little pig-tails becoming Christians before they are admitted. Such a law would also discriminate against the Jews—a race which indeed owes but little to our public educational institutions, but which helps to pay for them, and is entitled to share in them. It would also break itself against the very first article of amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees complete religious toleration and equality of creeds in America. This was the work of Jefferson, whose empty name the Democrats are fond of mouthing, but from whose principles they have sadly fallen away

THEATRICAL.

Notes of the Drama in New-York and Elsewhere.

It is a toss-up whether the theatrical or the political campaign will be the most animated this Fall. In the play-houses the rivalry will be intense, and within the next fortnight the mimic contest will have begun in earnest at every one of the old theatres, and in those new ones that are ready for business. Mr. Wallack led off on Wednesday last with two new plays, "Simon Bernard" and Mr. Byron's recent London success, "Dearer than Life;" and to-morrow the Florences follow at the Broadway Theatre with "No Thoroughfare;" the same evening Mr. Wood will introduce to the American public Miss Lydia Thompson at his Museum, and French ballet and spectacle will in a few days invade the regions of melodrama in the Bowery; while upon the following Monday, Mlle. Janauschek will resume her German performances at the Academy, Mr. Grau will open his *new* French Theatre, there will be novelty at the New-York Theatre, the circus will return to town for the Winter season with its physical sports, and at Niblo's everybody will be preparing for Mr. Forrest and his muscular entertainments. In all these programmes there is yet no hint of a native production, unless the new play of "1868," may be supposed to represent the forlorn American drama. However, since most people consider that very little has been done so far by our native dramatists to make us proud of them, perhaps there is no good ground for regret that no more emphasis is laid upon the works they may have in contemplation.

The last week of "Foul Play" is announced at the New-York Theatre. Mr. Gayler's play, "Out of the Streets," is advertised for production on the 5th of October. The Court has directed, we believe, that Mr. Lloyd is to retain possession of the theatre until a fair trial proves whether he can manage it to the mutual profit of Mr. Worrell and himself.

Mr. Wood seems resolved to continue the performances of operetta at his Museum every afternoon. For this purpose he has engaged Miss Rosa Cooke and other native artists, and to-morrow the new company will appear in the English version of "The Daughter of the Regiment." To-morrow evening Miss Lydia Thompson and her English burlesque troupe will make their *début* in Burnand's extravaganza, entitled "Ixion." This troupe is composed of five artists besides Miss Thompson: Miss Pauline Markham, a blonde and a beauty; Miss Ada Harland, from the Strand Theatre, London, a sprightly actress and dancer; Miss Lisa Weber, Mr. Harry Becket, the low comedian of the party, and Mr. Michael Conolly, the musical conductor.

Mr. Florence's treatment of "No Thoroughfare," or "L'Abime," which is to be produced at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, also, ought to be very realistic. Mr. and Mrs. Florence have but lately returned direct from Switzerland, and most likely know what an Alpine pass looks like, and how the guides dress, and what sort of ropes and baskets they carry for the aid and succor of unhappy travelers thereabouts, and have probably brought some of the real mountaineer shoes, and alpenstocks, and all that sort of thing with them, to give the only effective scenic sensation in the piece an air of reality.

The Florences played "Caste" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last week, under the management of Mr. Zimmerman, the Treasurer of Niblo's Garden.

Dr. Osgood is said to be the real name of the author of "1868"—played one night at the Academy of Music. Marlow was the *nom de* "Modesty!"

The Worrell Sisters will be in town next week to rehearse their new burlesque on "Barbe Bleu," which they will produce in Baltimore on the 12th of October.

Mr. Chandos Fulton, one of the authors of "Nobody's Daughter"—an amiable and clever writer, has completed a new and original drama, which will be produced shortly at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn—with Mlle. Zoe in the leading *rôle*.

Mr. E. L. Davenport has returned from San Francisco, and is to play in Brooklyn next week.

Hooley, the minstrel manager, has purchased the Williamsburg Theatre, and purposes to pervert it into a variety show house.

The death of Dean Milman, who wrote the famous tragedy of "Fazio,"—dear to all aspiring actresses—is announced by the cable.

Mme. Rosa (Parepa), and Carl Rosa are shortly expected from California. They will make a concert tour in the West with Mr. Levy, the celebrated cornet-a-piston soloist.

These particulars are given of the death of Mr. John Sefton, who was buried on Wednesday last, in Green-Wood: The proximate cause of his death was malignant inflammation of the cellular sub tissues. The first symptom of the disease was on the Monday previous, when a slight swelling of the lip was noticed, which increased so much next day that he consulted Dr. Quackenboss. The swelling at first seemed to yield to the treatment, but on Friday it rapidly grew worse, and a different treatment was adopted. He passed a bad night on Friday, being slightly delirious at intervals and complaining of severe pains of the back. About noon Saturday, without any premonitory warning, he suddenly fell forward out of the chair in which he was sitting to the floor, and death ensued without a struggle and without pain. He leaves a widow (his second wife) and one daughter. Mr. Sefton was born in Liverpool, England, in 1805—Jan. 15. His father intended him for the law, but as he got on in years he preferred the stage. He played small parts in the English Provinces until 1827, when he came to this country, and made his American *début* on June 25 at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Edward* in the "Irishman in London." His last appearance on the stage was at the Broadway Theatre—the present one—in October, 1867, as *Jimmy Twitcher*, for the benefit of Barton Hill. As a low comedian Mr. Sefton won a healthy reputation.

Mrs. Lander is to appear at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-morrow evening as *Elizabeth.*

Mrs. Fanny Kemble "read" from Shakespeare in Rochester last night.

While Mrs. Sallie Bronson Goodrich was playing in a drama called "Revenged at Last," in Portland recently, during a mimic struggle in which she engaged with a Mr. Jordan, who is supposed to be stabbed and tossed from the battlements, Miss Sallie tossed Jordan so heavily that he broke his ankle-bone.

Mr. Forrest is to play in Buffalo during the coming week.

De Pol, Morlacchi and "The White Fawn" were delighting the Pittsburgers last week,

A Miss "Dollie" Bidwell is playing "Leah, the Forsaken" in Portland, Maine.

Mr. and Miss Couldock succeed Mr. Edwin Booth at the theatre in Cincinnati next week.

Mr. C. Thorne has been acting the part of *Penfold* in "Foul Play," in Boston and Providence, and a younger brother of Mr. Thorne is the substitute for Mr. Mortimer in that *rôle* at the New-York Theatre.

The first English version of "Crispino E la Comare" has been produced in Philadelphia by the "Richings-Bernard Troupe" as Miss Richings now calls her party.

Camilla Urso is in Boston.

Ole Bull is to give a concert in Worcester, Mass., on the 28th.

Mrs. John Drew is to commence an "Old Comedy" resuscitation at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next week.

Mr. Booth plays for five nights and one *matinée* in Detroit, beginning on the 28th, He has added *Benedick* to his other *rôles*.

After one year's famine in the way of amusements, the theatre in Nashville, Tenn., has been reopened, and Miss Jean Hosmer and Charlotte Thompson are the first stars announced.

Miss Laura Keene gave a performance in Newport on Wednesday last. The "American Cousin" was played.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is in St. Louis with his old friend "Sam."

A burlesque entitled "Fowl Play; or, Chicken Hazard," was produced with success at Selwyn's Theatre on Monday last.

Miss Agnes Stanfield, better known in the literary world as Ada Clare, was married at Houston, Texas, on Sept. 9, to J. F. Noyes, manager of the theatre at Bryan City, Texas.

Miss Blanche Debar and Mr. Charles Barron have been giving their notions about "Romeo and Juliet," and other Shakesperian ladies and gentlemen in Baltimore, since Monday the 21st.

Mr. Ellsler seems to have the confidence and patronage of the Cleveland public. He commenced his seventh year of management on Monday last, with "Humpty Dumpty."

The New-York Circus will open for the season on Tuesday, Oct. 6, with the best troupe that Mr. Lent has ever had under his management. The building has been thoroughly renovated, and looks better now than at any previous time. There will be an unusual degree of variety introduced in the performances during the coming season.

The Drama Abroad.

The London *Court Journal* is not severe enough on a ridiculous habit. Speaking of a recent benefit given to Mr. Sothern, the editor states that at the close of the performances Mr. Sothern thanked the audience for the very favorable manner in which he was received during his engagement, and said that while away on the distant tour he was about to make in America, he should often think of their kindness with unmingled pleasure. He expected he should not see them again for about two years. Hereat the whole of the audience burst into tears, and borrowed one another's pocket handkerchiefs. Surely the making of speeches on every occasion from the boards is becoming a nuisance, and mars the beautiful halo that rests around the actor's noddle who has done well in his part.

George Loder, the operatic conductor, died recently in Australia.

The London *Fun* calls "After Dark" Boucicault's latest (s)peculation!

It is said that the queen of *bouffe* actresses Schneider, has a very pretty face, but her figure ($50,000) is such as to deter any American *impressario* from engaging her.

A reckless manager in Leeds, England, gives a sacred concert every Sunday night, and pays five pounds fine for "Sabbath breaking," every Monday morning.

Timothee Trim, of the *Petit Journal*, has discovered an old man of eighty who was for twenty years in a theatre of Paris the *apple-core employe*, and the last man who filled that office. The *Theatrical Dictionary* of Michael Morin, published in 1833, defines the duties of this functionary as follows:

"*Employe aux trognons de pomme.*—This duty is to hinder the saints in Paradise (the occupants of the sixth and upper tier in a theatre) from throwing nut-shells and apple-cores on people in the parterre and the boxes. M. Mourier, Director of the Folies Dramatiques is the one who first made this office."

The newly-built Verdi Theatre, at Bussetto was inaugurated recently with "Rigoletto." The composer did not make his appearance, and the "homage" of his fellow-citizens was addressed to his "bust, which was crowned and saluted with the warmest enthusiasm." A kind of "historical symphony," written by Verdi at the age of twelve years, and entitled "La Capricciosa," was performed. The ladies were dressed in green, and—not to be behind in a somewhat absurd display of enthusiasm—the men wore cravats of the same color.

The Theatre du Parc at Brussels has reopened with the "Abime" of Charles Dickens.

The chandelier at the Odéon broke the other evening, and a shower of glass descended upon the orchestra and spectators, cutting one or two rather severely. Had there been a *filet* under the chandelier the accident would have been guarded against. It is a little unsightly, but then the sight may be knocked out by a falling lump of glass.

An orchestra wholly composed of ladies has recently given a number of concerts at Vienna. It is feared that the beauties of Mozart and Beethoven suffered from the distraction of the audience. Ladies cannot, or should not, blow the ophicleide.

The *Court Journal* refers to an announcement issued recently from one of the London theatres stating that, during the cab-strike ladies and gentlemen would not be expected to visit the theatre in "full dress." The regulation for full dress at ordinary times is arbitrary, and, in its way, oppressive. If the ladies would only claim their undoubted right to attend the theatres dressed as they please, and, if need be, strike for it, the "dispensation" granted in an emergency at the Lyceum will be continued, and carried out at other theatres."

The *Revue de Poche* gives the following as the terms of the contract by which Hyacinthe has let his celebrated nose to Gil-Perez:—"It is agreed between the undersigned Hyacinthe, dramatic *artiste*, and proprietor at Montmartre, of the one part, and Gil-Perez, also an artist, and proprietor of a small part of the Isle of Beauty at Nogent, on the other part: I, H. Hyacinthe, lets out and cedes his nose to M. Gil-Perez, for the whole term of his engagement, to be employed as emblem, talisman, &c., and for all the requirements of the *repertoire*. 2. The aforesaid nose is to be placed unreservedly at the disposition of M. Gil-Perez, beginning with the general rehearsals, in order that he may become quite *au fait* in the handling of the cartilage. 3. At the close of each evening the nose in question is to be carefully placed in a violin-case. 4. Gil-Perez is expressly prohibited from making use of the nose at *bals masques*, or as an extinguisher. 7. In case the company should proceed to Baden, or elsewhere, M. Perez is to convey the nose at his own expense. It will be competent to him to make use of it as a foot-warmer during the journey. 10. In the case of an *émeute*, the said nose must not, under any pretext, be used as a barricade. With these reservations, M. Gil-Perez may employ the nose for all the requirements of his art. He may flatten it, cock it, lengthen it, flip rings in it, give it snuff, and, if necessary, sit upon it, without giving M. Hyacinthe a right to complain of these charming frolics."

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Surratt—The Alabama Delegation—Statement of the Governor Concerning Affairs in the State.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

District-Attorney Carrington has prepared a brief in support of the appeal taken by the counsel for Government from the decision of Judge Wylie in the Surratt case. It is submitted that the Court in discharging Surratt erred in its rulings; first, because the statute of limitations as a defence to the alleged crime was not and could not have been before the Court on the pleadings as they then stood, and because the prosecution of the offence was not barred by the statute of limitations. The most serious objection to the ruling of the Court is found in the very statute of limitations, which is quoted as authority for the discharge of the accused. That statute does not extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice. It is certain that the United States should have had an opportunity of proving that the accused was excepted from the operation of the statute, because he was a person fleeing from justice. The District-Attorney will submit the new indictment to the Grand Jury.

THE ALABAMA DELEGATION.

The delegation of the Alabama Legislature having neglected to bring the authenticated copy of the resolution under which they are acting, will wait its arrival by mail before officially visiting the President. Gov. Smith is with the party, by request of the Legislature, to advise and support the delegation. He has no official functions to perform here in connection with the application for troops. He is of opinion, however, that the action of the Legislature, though unusual in its form, meets the requirement of the Constitution in the matter of securing Federal aid for Alabama. He does not fully sympathize with the Legislature in its call for additional troops, and expresses his confidence in his own ability, by civil machinery, to maintain the peace of the State. The people desire peace, and he has the assurance of the men of both parties of their support in his efforts to that end. There is some disorder on the line of the Tennessee River, and north of Mobile, but elsewhere throughout the State there are no indications of disturbances and no disposition to resist the law, and in no other portion of the State has any officer who has been regularly installed in office, been resisted in the performance of his duties. The Governor is apprehensive that during the excitement of the coming election imprudent parties may commit acts which will lead to serious disturbances, unless restrained by some assurance from the President that they will be promptly put down by Federal authority. Beyond this assurance, Gov. Smith is inclined to think that no Federal interference is necessary at present.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printers the week ending to-day, $968,600; shipments to National Banks, $513,453; to the Assistant Treasurer in Philadelphia, $50,000; notes to banks, 337,589; and to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000.

The Treasurer of the United States, holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation, $341,970,900, and for Public Deposits, $38,102,350.

National Bank currency issue during the week, $80.000. Total to date, $309,870,376.

Mutilated Bills returned, $9,221,270. Insolvent Bank notes redeemed by the United States Treasurer, $808,329, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,840,[illegible]. Fractional currency redeemed $614,302.

THE OUTRAGES IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, had an interview with the President to-day in regard to the recent outrages in Georgia.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day are $320,759. The receipts for the week are $8,186,765.

PERSONAL.

James McCawley, Superintendent Harmony National Cemetery of Washington, has been transferred to the charge of the Camp Butler National Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill.

A NEW INDIAN TREATY.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Mix, received the following telegram to-day:

VIRGINIA CITY, Monday, Sept. 21.

Peace Commissioner W. J. Cullen and myself concluded a treaty with several Indian tribes, the Shoshosones, Bannocks and Sheepeaters, yesterday. Commissioner Cullen left for Washington this morning.

JAMES TUFTS,
Acting Governor and Ex-Officio Sup't. Indian Affairs.

Those Indians with whom the treaty was made are in Idaho and Montana.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following navy officers have received orders: Lieut. James H. Sands, to duty at the Naval Observatory; Ensign Wm. B. Arrant, to command the *Glasgow;* Surgeon Horner C. Nelson, to apprenticeship *Portsmouth;* Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, to Naval Hospital, New-York; Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Smith, to the *Yantic;* Surgeon Newton L. Bates, detached from the *Portsmouth* and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, from the late *Fredonia*, and ordered to the *Onward;* Assistant Surgeon Robert Redington, from the New-York Naval Hospital, and ordered to the *Nipsic.*

The following Army Orders have been issued: Brevet Major-Gen. E. A. Carr, Major Fifth United States Cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report for duty to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, at St. Louis. Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. J. Strong, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty at New-Orleans, relieving Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, who is ordered to report in person to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Military District, for duty in that district. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ed. S. Meyer, Captain Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, Louisiana. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, has been assigned to duty at purchasing depot and Post Commissary at Savannah or Charleston. Major George P. Andrews, Fifth United States Artillery, has been ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of the South. Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. W. Freedley, Major Fourteenth United States Infantry, has been retired, with the full rank of Colonel of Infantry. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell, Second Lieutenant Fifth United States Infantry, has been ordered to duty at the War Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue officers were appointed to-day:

Gaugers—F. W. Furbur, for the Second District of Minnesota; Wm. P. Boardman, for the First District of Minnesota; John Sherman, for the First District of Minnesota; Robert S. Gray, J. S. Forman and Wm. F. Hock, for the Seventh District of Kentucky; Joseph J. McConnell, for the Fourth District of Indiana; Thomas Kingsley, for the Third District of Iowa; Charles H. Sission, for the Twenty-fifth District of New-York; J. O. Neer, for the Fourth District of Ohio. Storekeepers—B. F. Bartlett, Jolliet, Ill.; S. F. Tucker, Brooklyn; Robert Cullen, Hamilton, Ohio; Edward Garland, Covington, Ky.; Daniel Harlow, Springfield, Ill.; Rudolph Koss, Milwaukee; E. McMahon, Brooklyn; Wm. B. Milliken, R. R. Maxwell, Milo Page and Henry Vandeervee, Dayton, Ohio; Algy H. Parker, Springfield.

THE SURRATT CASE.

The Appeal to the Court in Banc—Brief of the Counsel for the Government.

From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 26.

The following brief has been prepared in support of the appeal taken by the counsel for the Government from the decision of Judge Wylie in the Surratt case:

The United States vs. John H. Surratt.—The accused is indicted under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, for engaging in the rebellion by conspiring to murder and abduct the President of the United States, on or about the 6th day of March, 1865, and before and until the 15th of April, 1865. The indictment was found on the 18th of June, 1868. The accused when arraigned pleaded the general issue, not guilty. Subsequently, by leave of the Court, that plea was withdrawn, and the President's proclamation of amnesty was pleaded. To that plea the United States demurred, and the defendant joined in the demurrer.

After the Court intimated its opinion that the demurrer must be sustained, the counsel for the accused, by way of suggestion, but *not* by any motion, called the attention of the Court to the fact that it appeared that the indictment was found more than two years after the date of the commission of the offence as charged in the indictment, and read to the Court the statute of limitations in force in the District of Columbia:

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That no person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for treason or other capital offence aforesaid, wilful murder or forgery accepted, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or capital offence aforesaid shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offence, not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid; *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice.*"

Whereupon the Court pronounced judgment on the demurrer in favor of the defendant and discharged him from custody. It is submitted that the Court erred in its rulings: first, because the statute of limitations, as a defence to the alleged crime, was not and could not have been before the Court on the pleadings as they then stood. Second, because the prosecution of the offence was not barred by the statute of limitations.

a. As to the first proposition, it is submitted that the demurrer by the United States could only reach such defects as appeared in the record of the case. The statute of limitations, as a defence to a prosecution, can only become a part of the record in the case when pleaded by the accused. It was not pleaded, and therefore was no part of the record. It is a rule of pleading universally recognized in civil as well as in criminal cases, that special defences, such as the statute of limitations, must be specially pleaded. If not specially pleaded, the Court takes no more notice of the statute than it would have taken of the general proclamation of amnesty which the accused attempted to find safety under, if the accused had not pleaded that proclamation specially.

b. The plea of the general issue, the withdrawal of that plea and the substitution therefor of the special plea of pardon, was an express waiver of every defence not made by the special plea.

c. The accused had joined in the special demurrer to the special plea, and the only question before the Court was that raised by the special plea, viz.: whether or not the accused was pardoned by the proclamation of July 4, 1868.

d. The fact that the indictment was found more than two years after the commission of the alleged offence appears only from the records of the Court, and the date is no part of the record of the case.

e. The Court therefore pronounced for the defendant in the demurrer upon grounds that were found outside the record, and which were not presented to it by motion or other method known to the rules of pleading.

II. The most serious objection to the ruling of the Court is found in the very statute of limitations which is quoted as authority for the discharge of the accused. That statute does not extend "*to any person or persons fleeing from justice.*"

a. It is certain that the United States should have had an opportunity of proving that the accused was excepted from the operation of the statute, because a person fleeing from justice. How could that proof be introduced?

Clearly only when the pleadings in the case or the proof showed that the offence was committed more than two years before the indictment was found, and that the defendant proposed to avail himself of the statute of limitations.

b. If the plea entered by the defence had been the statute of limitations, the United States would have had an opportunity of proving that the accused was excepted from the operation of the statute, and that issue could have been tried.

c. If on the trial of the plea of not guilty the proof had been that the offence was committed more than two years before the indictment was found, then the United States would have had the opportunity to prove that the accused had been a fugitive from justice. Either by plea or by proof the accused had the right to raise the defence of the statute of limitations, and according to the rules of pleading in no other way.

d. The Court intimated that the contingency of the assertion of a defence under the statute of limitations might have been provided for by a different form of indictment.

It is respectfully submitted that such a form would have been either false and insensible on its face or faulty, according to the plainest rules of pleading, *even as those rules were interpreted in this case.*

e. If, according to the intimation of the Court, the date of the commission of the alleged offence had been fixed in the indictment at a more recent date, the indictment would have been for engaging in the rebellion at a time when the statue-book would have shown that no rebellion was existing.

d. If, according to the intimation of the Court, the indictment had contained an allegation that the accused was a person fleeing from justice, or had fled from justice, the indictment would have put in issue a fact that might be made entirely immaterial by the plea of the defendant. No pleader in civil or in criminal pleading is required or permitted by the principles of logic or of pleading to anticipate any matter of special defence. His pleading would be faulty if he did so. Was it ever supposed that, in bringing suit upon a note barred by the statute of limitations, the declaration should contain an averment of a new promise? In a criminal case the reason for the omission of such an averment is all the stronger, because the defendant can, if he choose, avail himself of his defence under the plea of the general issue.

In regard to the *pardon under a general proclamation of amnesty*, the Court required the accused not only to read the proclamation, but also to aver that he was not within the exception; but in regard to the statute of limitations, which is but a more general kind of legislative pardon, the ruling of the Court requires the United States to prove that the accused is within the exception, even before the applicability of the statute is brought into question.

The foregoing propositions, which are consistent, as it is believed, with the uniform practice of this Court, since its organization, can be justified by numerous and respectable authorities. But one authority to the contrary, and that not bearing directly upon the question in this case, and not entitled to much regard, according to the admission of the Court, was produced before the Court.

It is submitted that the question was of sufficient importance and sufficiently worthy of more deliberate examination than could be given in a half day's unforeseen discussion, in view of the pleadings, to have justified a reference of the question to the Court in banc, as was especially requested by the United States Attorney, and to have prevented the discharge of the accused without bail and without trial by jury.

It is conceded as a general proposition that, in criminal cases the Government cannot appeal as a matter of right, but we respectfully submit that the Court possesses, and should exercise, the power of reviewing a decision upon a question purely of law decided by one of its Justices, the effect of which, under the order of that Justice, was to discharge a party indicted for a high crime and misdemeanor without bail and without a trial by jury.

HOLLAND IN THE WEST.

A Dutch City in Michigan—The Character of the People who Built It—How the Place Expanded—The Press, the School, the Church, the College, as Helps to Successful Colonizing.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HOLLAND, Mich., Friday, Sept. 18, 1868.

On the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, six miles from the mouth of the Black River, which empties into the lake, and fifty miles west from Kalamazoo, is a settlement of Netherlanders, called Holland, after the country from which the people emigrated. To many readers of the TIMES, this name as associated with the settlement is utterly unknown. This is not strange, for the mighty stream of emigration incessantly poured upon these shores is diffused over a territory so vast that it is quietly and quickly absorbed, leaving hardly a ripple to mark its course or attract special observation. The peoples composing it, however, have each a history of their own, whose pages exhibiting lofty enterprise and faith, hardy endurance, toil, self-denial, suffering with heroic energy, victorious over all obstacles, must extort admiration from all who should peruse the record. Without attempting any recital of this sort, I purpose simply to write down a few notices of this little Netherlandish colony, above named, which planted itself here some twenty-one years ago in what was then an unbroken wilderness.

Thirty-three persons formed the pioneer company that, in the Winter of 1847, made their way to this spot, and erected two log cabins large enough to furnish all with temporary quarters. A tract of land had been purchased of the Government, and of parties who owned by conveyance from the State of Michigan. With the purpose of subduing and settling this, the first resolute efforts of the little colony began. Gradually their numbers increased by fresh arrivals from the fatherland. The newly-come were like those first arrived, plain, rugged men, of little education and less means, but prepared, by sturdy, unflinching toil, to work out of stubborn soil and frowning forest comfortable homes for themselves and families. They had a higher purpose than this. They had been educated in the land they came from to prize the church and the school as among a people's choicest treasures, and these they were emulous to establish here, that the communities they might found might be elevated and strengthened by the influences proceeding from both. In their view, a community without school and church was one which should not and could not prosper, and their practice in this respect fully conformed to their principles.

The colony continued to grow as new emigrants arrived. Log houses were supplanted by plain, but substantial frame ones. Mills for sawing and grinding, furnaces for casting useful farming implements, shops and stores for the sale of articles indispensable to a new community, arose on every side. Streets began to be laid out, the price of lots to rise as new houses multiplied, many of them showing that the taste of the community was improving with its expanding resources.

At the present time the population of Holland is 3,000. It is the City of Holland in fact, for in the Spring of 1867 it received its incorporation as such in the proper form from the State authorities, and now boasts, as well as New-York, its Mayor and Common Council. It boasts, too, its City Hotel, with two or three others of not less sonorous names. It has three printing presses, from which are issued *De Hollander*, (Democratic,) *De Grondwet*, (Republican,) and *De Hope*, a moral and religious publication, whose circulation extends to points beyond the colony, where kindred people live. These papers all make a creditable appearance, and the last is said by those familiar with the Hollandish tongue to be one of marked ability.

As to its churches, the city has four in vigorous operation, in three of which the services are wholly conducted in the Holland language. The other has preaching in English, though a Dutch church—that is, it is connected ecclesiastically, as two of the remaining three are, with the General Synod of the Reformed Church. And the fact that an English service is needed here, shows that people preferring English have settled here as the colony has grown, though four-fifths of the whole number are unmitigated Hollanders, to whom the speech of the Netherlands is vernacular. These people all go to church as their fathers did when the bloody Alva and the stony-hearted Philip sought to crush them. And could some careless worshipers from the latitude of New-York be set down, on a Sunday, in the largest church here, packed with a congregation of a thousand souls, as it almost always is, hear the identical psalms sung to the very same tunes that in the seventeenth century cheered the souls of the persecuted Netherlanders, and witness the reverent mien and profound attention to the spoken Word marking the assembly, they might gather some useful ideas as to what constitutes the true devotion, and feel, possibly, that in some things, exemption from change is really the truest progress.

In the matter of education, the thrifty little city has its union school, grammar school, college and theological seminary. The first has eight teachers and 450 scholars, of both sexes, a number showing how generally the children of the city are brought within the reach of education. The grammar school, which is preparatory to the college, has fifty in various stages of training. Hope College—the name of the institution—has ninety students, and the seminary, first budding into existence, has fifteen, of whom its just graduating class of seven, issue forth or their work in the coming Spring. A plain, substantial brick edifice of three stories, erected by the liberality of the colony, with aid from outside friends, is the college building, which also furnishes accommodation, for the time being, for the theological classes. The President, Rev. Philip Phelps, D.D., and five Professors, all of whom are clergymen, constitute the Faculty, and carry forward the educational courses, including the department of theology.

The first Professor in Theology, Rev. C. E. Crispell, D. D., appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Church, at its annual meeting held in Hudson, N. Y., in June last, was duly installed in office here yesterday, the occasion being one of high interest to the whole community. Five of the six Professors mentioned are native Americans, called hither from positions in the Reformed Church East. The instruction given being in the English language, which, as the language of the country, the Hollanders soon grow proficient in, the young preachers, on leaving the Seminary, are able to preach with almost equal facility in the mother tongue and that of their adopted country. Their education especially adapts them to reach and influence the mixed populations of the West, within which wide field their labors are to be henceforth mainly confined, and thus the importance of this education will be seen at a glance.

The Holland Colony proper has an extent of twenty miles north and south, and of sixteen miles east and west—the most of it in Ottawa, a part in Allegan, counties. The 3,000 population of the city is not more than a fifth part of that occupying the entire area. Within the compass indicated are found such Hollandish names at Staterland, Groningen, Graafschop, Zeeland, Friesland, Overyssel, Dreuthe and others, settled by emigrants from the places thus named in the old country. These are mainly agricultural settlements. The wild lands have been extensively reclaimed by the settlers' sinewy arms, and are showing the fruits of laborious and skillful culture. Fine crops of grass, wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, are borne by a soil that is ready to reward richly the toil bestowed in developing its treasures. All the timber needed for whatever use, is furnished by the magnificent forests waving in sight of their doors, and abounding throughout the State. The price of beach and maple for fuel is but from $3 to $4 per cord, and the lack of coal is not felt. Apples and peaches thrive finely on this soil, and are widely cultivated in the colony. The peach crop has been large this year all along the lake shore from Grand Haven to St. Joseph, the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee, across the lake, being the markets which absorb the supply. The grape too is being cultivated successfully here, to a steadily increasing extent, promising to make, at no distant day, the whole Eastern shore of the lake smile like a garden.

Such is an outline of this colony and its surroundings. Holland has hitherto sent forth comparatively but few emigrants to our shores, the plenty and content of its population precluding voluntary expatriation on a large scale. The success of this experiment may incite more frequent ventures in search of a new home, on the part of those who desire a wider scope for their energies than their circumscribed country affords. It is certain at least, that in whatever numbers they come, their character and habits will make them an element of strength and prosperity to the land which they adopt as their own.

C. V. S.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property on the Morris and Essex Road—Smash-up of Cars, and a Dwelling-House Run Into and Destroyed.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, one of the most terrible and distressing accidents in the history of the Morris and Essex Railroad occurred at its depot in Newark, involving a loss of life, the destruction of cars and locomotives, and heavy damages to the Company's buildings. The particulars of the affair are as follows: A coal train, consisting of over thirty cars, heavily loaded, and drawn by a passenger locomotive, was coming down a steep grade, commencing at Roseville and ending at the depot in Newark, a distance of about a mile. The switch at the Newark depot was turned off the main track for the purpose of backing the locomotive, *Pequannock* into the paint-shop, a building situated on the northeast corner of Division and Spring streets, and at the eastern end of the passenger depot. The signals were properly placed, and the engineer of the coal train upon seeing the red light, when he was about forty rods distant, gave the signal to the brakeman to apply the brakes and stop the train. Owing to the wet condition of the track, and the immense load pushing on the inefficient engine, it was found to be impossible to stop the train. The firemen and brakemen seeing that a smash-up was impending, jumped from the train, but the engineer manfully stood at his post. The train came dashing down at a fearful pace and collided with the engine that was being backed into the paint-shop with such force as to throw the engine of the coal train from the track. Rushing on like an avalanche it struck a dwelling-house, at the corner of Spring and Division streets, occupied by a family named Conkling, tearing away nearly half of the building. How much further the engine would have pursued its course it is impossible to tell; but upon striking the house the tender was upset, and the heavy coal cars were piled indiscriminately upon the engine and engine-tender, and a part of them ran into the dwelling-house. The steam from the engine burst forth in a dense mass, enveloping the shapeless mass in a thick cloud, and scalding the engineer, who was in a position where he could not escape, to such a degree that when his body was found the flesh was burned to a blister upon every part of his body. The engine *Pequannock*, when it was struck by the engine of the coal train (the *Oxford*,) bounded away from the latter and from the track on which it was standing at a terrible pace, and plunged into the passenger cars in the paint-shop. The cars were struck with such force that one of them actually forced its way through the substantial brick walls of the shop, its outer end hanging in the air above Oxford-street, at a height of fifty feet above the ground, the paint-shop being built upon the hill on a level with the track, which is at that point fifty feet higher than the street. The corner of Spring and Division streets are entirely obstructed with the *debris* of cars, coal, the tender and a part of the locomotives. The two latter are badly damaged, and their repair will entail upon the Company an expense of several thousand dollars.

The engineer, who lost his life in nobly doing his duty by remaining upon his engine, had been in the employ of the Company for many years, and had been a member of a New-Jersey regiment in the Union army during four years of the war. His name was Matthew Nichols, and his age 33 years. He leaves one child—a boy, 12 years of age—and has two brothers in the employ of the Company. Coroner Ball viewed the body last night, and will hold an inquest. The news of the catastrophe spead like wild-fire through the streets of Newark, and a large crowd collected near the place where the accident occurred. The scene is terrible, and the destruction to the property of the Company is important.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Third Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A committee appointed by the Third Assembly District Union Republican Association, met last evening at No. 275 Broome-street, for the enrollment of members, and will meet again to-morrow evening. The Club promises to number many members. Its President is Thomas Mulligan, and the two Secretaries are James C. White and William Murphy.

Irish Republican Campaign Club.

The Seventh Assembly District Irish Republican Campaign Club held a regular meeting last evening at No. 636 Broadway, exclusively for business purposes. Mr. Patrick Shovelin, the President, was in the chair, and Mr. Thomas I. Brown, Secretary. The Club increases its numbers rapidly, and numbers a long roll of members.

Democratic Meeting in New-Jersey.

The Third Ward Democrats of Hudson City had a large meeting at Hoffman's Hall on Friday evening. Mr. Perry T. Cumberson was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Ginocchio and Bretzfeld, Secretaries. The first speaker was Mr. J. R. McPherson, who ably reviewed the issues in the present canvass. He denounced the Republican Party for having, as he alleged, betrayed every trust reposed in them for the last eight years, and remarked that every act of theirs proved they were unfit to wield the power delegated to them. He also discussed the financial question, and concluded by saying that the Radicals have proved traitors to every pledge they made to the people, and should be immediately driven from office.

At the close of his address the speaker received three cheers as next Senator from Hudson County.

Mr. John Hogan, Messrs. Higgins, Patzberg and Smitz also addressed the assemblage and were repeatedly applauded.

The First, Second and Third Ward Clubs were present with transparencies.

New-Jersey Items.

The Democratic County Convention met yesterday afternoon at Brenner's Hotel, Newark. It was called to order by John H. Meeker, who appointed Mr. A. M. Reynolds, as Temporary Chairman, and Mr. F. Wismer, as Secretary. Wm. Bush was unanimously renominated for Sheriff, and Messrs. Ball, Baldwin and Smith, for Coroners.

The Republicans of Cumberland County, N. J., have nominated James H. Nixon, of Millville, for State Senator, and C. Henry Sheppard, of Hopewell, and Wm. A. House, of Vineland, for the Assembly.

The Democrats of Burlington County have nominated Isaac F. Ballinger, for County Clerk, and for Assembly, in the Second District, Wallace Lippincott; and the Third District, Ex-Senator Garwood.

It has been decided to hold three large soldiers' and sailors' demonstrations in New Jersey, as follows: Oct. 15, Camden; Oct. 22, Trenton, and Oct. 29, Newark or Jersey City. Prominent speakers will attend.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. Frederick H. Beecher.

Gen. Sheridan's dispatch to Gen. Sherman announces the death of Lieut. Beecher, of the Ninth United States Cavalry, in the fight between Col. Forsyth's troops and the Indians on the Upper Republican River, in Kansas. Of this brave young officer a correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*, who was a member of the same volunteer company as he early in the war, says:

Lieut. Frederick H. Beecher was twenty-eight years of age, son of Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., and nephew of Henry Ward Beecher. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1861, and immediately entered the service of his country as a sergeant in Company B, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers. Subsequently he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant respectively. He was twice severely wounded—at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. The last time wounded he was even then suffering from the old wound, but could not be persuaded to remain away from his command. The severe nature of his wounds necessitated his transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served as Lieutenant until commissioned in the regular army by President Lincoln in 1865. He has served with great distinction since his appointment in the Ninth Cavalry. He had just been ordered to duty in the signal office, but was killed ere he could obey the order.

He was a young man of excellent habits, and inspired with the purest patriotism; was possessed of a kind, generous, and affectionate nature, and was beloved greatly by the officers of his old command, as he was, no doubt, by those associated with him in his new sphere of duty.

Boat Race Around Manhattan.

Yesterday, two gentlemen, amateur oarsmen, made the circuit of Manhattan Island in a row-boat, in the shortest time on record. The rowers were two brothers—Messrs. Solomon and Robert McIlroy; the craft was a working boat, 19 feet long, and weighing 125 pounds, and the starting point was at Kyle's boat-building establishment, foot of Fourth-avenue, Harlem, The two oarsmen having taken their places, started at 9:15 A. M., rowed through Spuyten Dyvil Creek, down North River, around Battery Point and up the East River to the starting point, which they reached at 2:45. The circuit—of about thirty-five miles—was thus made in 5 hours 30 minutes, from which has to be deducted thirty-nine minutes for delay (actual stoppage) in the East River, owing to the tide, against which it was for this space of time found impossible to make headway. The race against time was therefore actually accomplished in 4 hours 51 minutes. The winning of several heavy bets, by the rowers and their backers, was the result. The best time ever made before, we are informed, was by a crew of five, who rowed around the island in 5:35. That the McIlroys accomplished the feat in forty-four minutes less than did this crew, among whom the labor was distributed, is creditable to their pluck, endurance and skill—the more so that the waters of both rivers were far from smooth, and a brisk breeze against the oarsmen for at least half their journey.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturers' price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and boiling done.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—New and second hand; Office and Parlor Safes. For sale cheap at the Defiance Safe Works, 63 Cannon-st.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BUCKLIN.—On Friday, Sept. 25, at his residence in Brooklyn, Thomas P. Bucklin, Jr., in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 181 Union-st., on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROSS.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Mr. James Cross, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

HALLET.—On Friday, Sept. 25, suddenly, Henry S. Hallet, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also relatives and friends of his father-in-law, Wm. Hawxhurst Townsend, are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, at his late residence, No. 43 West 31st-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HEALY.—On Friday, Sept. 25, Henry C. Healy, at his residence, No. 38 Union-square.

Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock.

LOTT.—At Jamaica, on Friday, Sept. 25, Williampie Lott, relict of the late George Lott, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEISSNER.—On Thursday, Sept. 24, Amalie Friedericke Meissner, widow of Carl August Meissner, of Mühlhausen, Prussia, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Richmond, Staten Island, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

MUREN.—On Friday, Sept. 25, William Hamilton, only child of George M. and Marion H. Muren, aged 10 months and [illegible] days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SETON.—At Rye Beach, N. H., on Thursday, Sept. 24, of typhoid fever, Emily Seton, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Seton, of Cragdon, Eastchester, N. Y.

Remains will be taken to Emmettsburg, Md.

STEPHENS.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 25, after a brief illness, Eleanor B. Stephens, wife of Henry C. Stephens, and daughter of the late Moses Kimball.

Funeral services in New-York on Tuesday next, of which notice will be given.

SMITH.—On Friday, Sept. 25, Emmie Louise, aged 6 years, youngest daughter of Robert and Emeline S. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, on the old Bloomfield Road, on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Newark Station on the arrival of the 1½ o'clock train from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.

VAN BUREN.—In Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 25, Ruth S. Van Buren, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on 121st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Sunday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIGMA PHI HALL, WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.

Whereas, Stephen E. Burrall, a member of this Society, has in the providence of God, by the hand of death, been taken from us in the midst of an honorable career, and in the prime of life, we his brethren make this record of his worth and our loss:

Resolved, That we feel ourselves called upon to express our regret for no ordinary man; that we deplore the unexpected departure of so much excellence, and regard the event as a calamity to the Society which his genius has so greatly adorned, and toward which his love flowed in an ever-increasing stream.

Resolved, That we refer with melancholy satisfaction and just pride to his attainments as a general scholar and able lawyer, and we feel that we can point to his character as an exemplification of all that is honorable and generous in his dealings with this Society, as well as with the world at large.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his bereaved family in their affliction, and that as a token of our grief we wear the usual badge of mourning for fifteen days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be enrolled in the archives of the Society, and published in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

E. P. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE
AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

PERFUME YOUR APARTMENTS AND polish your furniture by one process; use RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH. For sale by druggists, grocers and furniture stores throughout the world; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FIRST NATIONAL ECLECTIC ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—This Society is now prepared to negotiate on favorable terms with experienced General Agents and Solicitors for the City of New-York and vicinity.

Apply at the office of the Society, No. 35 Union-square.

OILED FURNITURE LOOKS LIKE new after one application of RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH; the perfume is exquisite; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

"BRILLIANCY AND FRAGRANCE unequalled" attained by using RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH. For sale everywhere; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School in the chapel, at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING, at 8.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATINOS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK." by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

BARBE BLEUE LIBRETTO—CONTAINING French and English words and music of the principal airs. Price 30c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

POLITICAL.

IRISHMEN BY BIRTH,
AMERICANS BY ADOPTION!
THE IRISH REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB OF NEW-YORK will hold a
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock, which will be addressed by that GALLANT DEFENDER OF THE IRISH RACE, Senator JOHN CONNESS, and the following eminent speakers:

Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN, Col. JAS. O'CONNOR, (Iowa,)
DAVID BELL, LL.D., Hon. D. A. LYNCH, At.-Gen. La
DANIEL R. LYDDY, Esq., Gen. PATRICK H. JONES,
Hon. PATRICK CORBETT, Capt. W. H. GRACE,
and others.

☞ Come one, come all, everybody and anybody will be welcome to hear what Irishmen have to say in favor of Grant and Colfax, Griswold and Cornell, and the reason why they should be elected.

DENNIS F. BURKE, President.
DANIEL J. HOGAN, Secretary.
MICHAEL CREGAN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JERSEY CITY

GRAND REPUBLICAN WIGWAM DEDICATION.

The New-Jersey City Republican Wigwam will be dedicated WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst. The building is the largest and most beautiful in the State, and will accommodate an audience of 6,000 persons. Addresses by Major-Gen. Sickles, Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, Major-Gen. Pleasonton, Brig.-Gen. Vickers, Brig.-Gen. Van Buren, Brig.-Gen. Jackson, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. J. L. Thomas, of Maryland; Hon. J. H. Warwick, Hon. A. W. Tenny, Prof. S. M. Hewlett, Hon. J. L. Barbour, and others. A grand parade of Grant and Colfax Legions will also take place. Music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Grant and Colfax Legions of New-York City and vicinity to participate with us.

NOTICE TO CLUBS.

Lanterns, torches, caps, capes, flags, badges, medals, &c., can be had at lowest prices, and without delay, at Campaign Headquarters, No. 98 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for price list or call and examine.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.

ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Right Rev. John W. Beckwith, D. D., Bishop of Georgia, will officiate in this chapel, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., both in the morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent.—Sunday school, 2 to 3 o'clock, to be followed by a meeting of those who have been engaged in the Water-st. meetings, and others interested in them, to report progress and arrange the work for the next week. Pastors and others who have not attended these meetings are specially invited. Meetings at John Allen's and Kit Burns' in the afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and every day during the week, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Van Meter will speak of the work in which he is engaged on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery, and at 7½ o'clock in the New-England Congregational (Rev. Lyman Abbott's) Church, 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, No. 22 Bible House, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24, Cooper Union, Astor-place, the object of which is to compare the true teachings of the Bible with the doctrine of the Jewish Church, to point out to the Jews their error, and to lead them to Christ their Messiah. All are invited.

DAILY PRAYER-MEETING IN CANAL-ST. CHURCH, No. 17 Greene. Next week the following will preside: MONDAY, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.; TUESDAY, Rev. Charles H. Everest, Brooklyn; WEDNESDAY, Rev. D. Mitchell; THURSDAY, James Riddle, Esq.; FRIDAY, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, of City Mission.

GREEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject: *The white-robed Multitude no Man can Number in Heaven;* and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject: *The Prayer of the Dying Thief;* followed by the usual prayer meeting. All are invited. Seats free.

STREET PREACHING—THE CITY MISSion will hold out-door services, as usual, if the weather should be favorable. Rev. Dr. Crosby will preach at Houston and Columbia sts. at 5 P. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown in the tent, near Central Park, at 5 P. M. Preaching also in Elizabeth and Clark sts. at same hour.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. McNair, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evening, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. Uriah Scott, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½. Evening at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner Catharine and Madison sts.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, preaching at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector, Rev. Stephen F. Holmes, Assistant. SUNDAY services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. At the latter Rev. Frederick Sill will preach.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises, consisting of recitations and singing, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors.

GRACE CHAPEL, (EPISCOPAL,) OPPOSITE the Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Rev. E. F. Remington will preach in the morning, and Rev. Walter Delafield in the evening. Seats free.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Baptist laymen. Speakers for SUNDAY, Messrs. Shoards and S. S. Smelling. Singing under the direction of Mr. T. E. Perkins. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, No. 1,329 Broadway, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Class for the Blind at 9½ A. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—REPUBLICan Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Sept. 27, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. George S. Chambers. Sabbath School at 2½. Come and bring your friends with you.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown; Temperance meeting at 3 P. M., to be addressed by Mr. Simpson, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Snodgrass, of this City. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. Wm. Dymond, Rector. Free Episcopal services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PAStor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. C. Nobles at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. Northrop, Pastor.—The second service on the SABBATH will in future be held in the afternoon instead of evening.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector. Sunday Services—10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Strangers invited, and will be furnished with seats.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY, God willing, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*A study for young people on Saul's sparing Agag.*—1 Sam., xv.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.—Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., until further notice. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HOLDS SERvice in the Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. D. Anderson, D. D., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder W. S. Bishop, on *Prophesy*, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the coming and kingdom of Christ are cordially invited to attend.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, corner 37th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A welcome is extended to all. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service in the chapel of Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and also at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, at 10½ and 7½. Evening Subject—"*What does the Bible Say of Our Country?*" Seats free. All invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church. Rev. Isaac Riley will be installed as Pastor of this church by the Classis of New-York on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Stryker. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. Clarke, will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 126th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, OF Harlem—National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. Rev. Wm. N. McVickar, Rector elect, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½, and THIS EVENING, at 7½.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, will preach.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Rev. Dr. Hare will preach at 4 o'clock SUNDAY, to the crowd on Paradise-square, in front of the Ladies' Mission. All classes are invited.

THE RAINBOW ANGEL.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.*—Rev. x.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOpal,) corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—James E. Homans Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.; Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and administer the ordinance of baptism in the evening.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church corner Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, the 27th inst., at 7½, 10½ and 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible class at 9 A. M. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

THERE IS SERVICE EVERY MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, in the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Alexander's,) 15th-st., near Irving-place.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. F. F. Ford will preach in this Church, SABBATH DAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE—AT LAMERTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock precisely.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Dawson, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—PEW NO. 119 IN THE Church of the Incarnation. Rev. Dr. Montgomery. Apply to the Sexton.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 26, 1868.

$2,000 5-20s, C., '65..new 108⅞	90 U. S. Ex. Co. ... [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. R. issue ... 100	100 N. Y. Cen. ... [illegible]
25,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 69⅜	300 do ... [illegible]
10,000 do ... s30 69	2500 do ... [illegible]
10,000 do ...2d call 69½	1500 do ... b30 [illegible]
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. 2d call 70	500 do ... [illegible]
10,000 Virginia 6s...ex c 54	500 do ... b30 129
2,000 Vir. St. 6s, new. 54	100 do..2d call.b60 130
5,000 Ind. St. 5s. bet. call 97	200 do ... b10 129½
10,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c. 77¼	500 do ... 129¾
11,000 do 77	400 Erie R. ... 52¼
1,000 do ...2d call 77	1800 do ... [illegible]
30,000 N. Car. 6s, new.. 75½	100 do ... s30 51½
55,000 do 75⅝	200 do ... [illegible]
4,000 do...bet. call 75¾	100 do ... 2d call [illegible]
3,000 do...2d call 75¾	100 Erie R. Pf. ... [illegible]
10,000 do 75⅜	100 do ... [illegible]
1,000 H.R.R.2d S.F.B. 104	100 Hud. River R. ... [illegible]
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s. 111¾	600 Reading R. ... [illegible]
1,000 Mich.So.2d M... 93	100 do ... [illegible]
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M 87½	400 do ... b30 94¾
2,000 P., Ft.W. & C. 2d 98	200 do ... 94½
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M ... 103	300 do ...2d call.b30 94½
5,000 Chi. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs. ... 85½	100 M. So. & N. I. ... 84¾
5,000 do ... 85	100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 145
3,000 Mar. 1st, new ... 18	200 Clev. & Pitts. ... 86⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. ... 119½	300 do ... 86
5,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st 81	100 do ... 2d call 85½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div. ... 92	200 Chi. & N.W. R. ... 89¼
14 Irving Bank ... 113	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 89½
10 Nassau Bank ... 107	100 do ... 89¾
20 Fourth N. Bk. ... 105	200 Chic. & R. I. ... 102¼
50 Manhattan Gas ... 235	500 do ... 102⅛
100 West. U. Tel. ... 34⅝	500 do ... 102¼
5 do ... 34	100 do ... bet. call 102⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pf. ... 33	25 do ... [illegible]
100 Pac. Mail ... 111	100 Mil. & St. P. ... 93¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 29¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. .. 94
50 do ... 29⅝	300 T., W. & W. ... 61
100 do ... 29⅝	50 Del., Lack. & W. ... 121
	400 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 109⅝
	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call ... b30 77
	54 New-Jersey C. R. bet. call ... 123
	10 [illegible] ... 100
	8 N. Y. & N. H. R. ... 141

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$60,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 ... 110⅝	1,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C. ... 114
20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62 ... 114	50,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '67. 108⅝
	8,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '68.. 109⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000 N. C. St. 6s, ex c. 76½	400 Hud. R. R. ... 139¾
20,000 do ... 76⅞	1200 Reading R. ... 94⅝
10,000 do ... b10 76⅞	20 B. & B. Assoc'tion. 106⅝
10,000 do ... 76⅞	40 Chi. & Alton ... 151
10,000 do ... 77	100 O. & M. R. ... 28⅝
10,000 do ... b10 77	800 Clev. & Pitts. ex d. 86
20 Amer. Ex. ... 49¾	800 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 102⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 29½	500 do ... b10 102⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex. ... c 24⅝	300 do ... 102⅜
200 Quicksilver ... 22½	100 do ... c 102½
200 Pacific Mail ... 110⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. ... 84⅝
100 W. U. Tel. ... 34⅝	600 Chi. & N.W. ... 88¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 128	500 do ... [illegible]
600 Erie R. ... 51⅝	1200 Chi. & N.W. Pf. ... [illegible]
300 do ... s30 50	500 do ... s15 88⅝
800 do ... 51⅛	100 do ... b5 89
1500 do ... 51⅜	200 do ... 89
500 do ... 51½	400 do ... b10 89⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100,000 N.C. 6s, ex c. s15 77⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 93¾
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, new ... 75⅞	100 do ... 93¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 29⅝	100 O. & Miss. R..b10. 28⅞
200 Adams Ex. ... 52	500 do ... 28⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex. ... 24⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 84⅝
50 Amer. Ex. ... 49⅜	500 do ... 84¾
400 Pacific Mail ... 110⅞	1200 Cleve. & Pitts. ex d. 85⅝
100 Canton Co. ... 48⅛	300 do ... s10 85⅝
2200 Erie R. ... 51	300 C., R. I. & P. ... 102⅛
1800 do ... 51⅝	500 do ... 102⅜
600 do ... s30 50	500 do ... s10 102
500 do ... s5 50⅝	300 do ... 102
600 N. Y. C. R. ... 129	300 do ... c 102½
200 do ... c 129	200 do ... 101⅞
600 Reading R. ... 94	2800 do ... 102
200 do ... 93⅞	100 M. & St. P. R. ... 93
10 B. & B. Assoc'tion. 107½	800 Chi. & N. W. ... 88⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. ... 60½	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 89
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. ... 77	400 do ... 88⅞
400 P., F. W. & C. ... 109⅜	500 Mar. Pref. ... 11⅝
	300 do ... 12

Saturday, Sept. 26—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 142⅝@142¼@142⅜@142½@142¼ ₱ cent. through the forenoon. The market was weaker after 2 o'clock, and left off 141⅞@142 ₱ cent., as against 142⅜ on Friday night. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs during the week $3,460,526, and paid out for Gold Interest $164,814. The Banks lose on their Specie averages $2,062,259, and on their general line of Deposits $756,249. Their Loans, Greenbacks and Circulation are close upon the figures of last Monday. The Greenbacks $185,124 less. The Money market left off easy to the Brokers at from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., most of the business of the day being done at 3@4 ₱ cent. Bills on London closed dull at 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. The shipments of Specie for the week is $104,468.

There was another tame business in the Public Funds; the prices closing steady at the last quotations of Friday. The Border State Bonds were active and advancing rates for Tennessees and North Carolinas, and the Railway Share market, for the most of the day, buoyant and excited, with one or two violent fluctuations in Erie and New-York Central, which Stocks led the market; Erie selling up to 52¼ and Central 129⅞ ₱ cent.; as compared with 50⅜ and 128¼ on Friday night. From these extremes there was a temporary reaction to 50½ and 128⅛, followed by another rise 51⅞ and 129½. The extremes on Reading were 94⅞@93⅞. There was a general improvement on the Western list, and a special firmness in Wabash and the Northwests. Pacific Mail firm, but not active.

No late Boards were held on the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room of the Exchange Building, and later on Broad-street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.
United States 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	142⅜	142
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅜	69⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	54	54
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	76	77¼
New-York Central	128⅛	127⅞
Erie Railway	50⅜	50⅞
Reading Railway	94⅜	94
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	101⅞
Northwest Common	88⅛	88⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅞	89
Michigan Southern	84¼	84⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅛	109⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	*85⅞	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	110⅞	110⅞
St. Paul Preferred	94¼	93⅞
St. Paul Common	93⅛	92⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60¼	60

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881 ... 112¾	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 108⅝
6s 1,000, 1881 ... 113⅝	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 108⅜	5 ₱ c. coup., 1874 ... 116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ... 114	End. coupons, 1874 ... 115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 109⅝	10-40 reg. ... 104
5-20 reg., 1865 ... 109	10-40 500 & 1,000 ... 104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ... 110⅛	6s Currency ... 100
5-20 coup., '65, new is ... 108⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan ... 108	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877. 100½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan ... 108	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879. 100½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872. 100½	Illinois War Loan ... 100½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873. 100½	Indiana 5 ₱ cents ... 96
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874. 100	Michigan 6s, 1873 ... 94
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875. 101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c. 69⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877. 101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds. 69⅝
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876. 101	Virginia 6s., ex c. ... 53⅝
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874. 98	Virginia 6s., new bonds 54
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881 ... 101	Georgia 7s, new bds. ... 91
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886 ... 101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons ... 77
Illinois C. bonds 1860 ... 100½	N. C. 6s, new bonds ... 75⅝
Ill. reg., 1860 ... 100½	Missouri 6s ... 91⅝
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft. '60. 100½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is. 91⅝
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862. 100½	California 7s, l'ge bds. 131
Illinois 6s cou. '79 aft. 1865. 100½	Connecticut 6s ... 100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870. 100½	Rhode Island 6s ... 100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 140	Hanover ... 114
Merchants' ... 125	Metropolitan ... 140
Mechanics' ... 129	East River ... 102
America ... 145	Shoe and Leather ... 120
Phenix ... 108	Corn Exchange ... 128
North River ... 108	Marine ... 150
Leather Manuf's ... 180	Impt'rs. & Traders' ... 127½
State of New-York ... 118	Park ... 145
Commerce ... 123½	Man. & Merchants' ... 100½
Ocean ... 106	Central National ... 108⅞
American Exchange. 121½	Fourth National ... 105
Bank of N. America ... 109	Ninth National ... 107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 ... 95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort. ... 84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 ... 95	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 75½
Erie 1st M. Ex. ... 105	Gt. Western 1st M. '88. 105
Erie 7s, 4th. ind., 1888 .. 91½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88 .. 89
Buff.,N.Y.& Erie, 1st '77 92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93. 79½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70. 100¾	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. ... 70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85. 104	Gal. & Chi. Ex. ... 101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75 ... 100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M. ... 100½
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72. 112½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is. ... 94⅝
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82. 115½	Morris & Essex 2d M. ... 87½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. 111½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. ... 102⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. ... 93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 105
Alton & T. H. 1st M. ... 95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 84	Cleve. & P. 2d M. ... 89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc. 84	Cleve. & P. 4th M. ... 76
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. .. 95	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M. ... 92
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. .. 90	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc. .. 95
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv. ... 85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. 95
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M. ... 90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s. 103
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. ... 100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. ... 89
Lack. & West'n. bds. ... 96	Mil. & St. P., 1. & M. dv. 92
Tol. & W. 1st M. ... 96	Chic. & N.W. 1st M. ... 89
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd. .. 91	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M. 80

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 26, 1868:

Sept. 22, steamship *Holsatia*, Paris—Silver bars	$64,408
Sept. 23, steamship *Mississippi*, Rio Janeiro—Doubloons	8,000
Sept. 23, steamship *Mississippi*, Para—American gold	7,330
Sept. 24, steamship *Weser*, Southampton—American gold	10,000
Sept. 24, steamship *Weser*, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200
Sept. 26, steamship *City of Boston*, Liverpool—British gold	12,133
Sept. 26, schooner *Grasmere*, Para—American gold	1,800
Total	$104,468

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad earnings:

1868, third week in September	$100,349
1867, third week in September	90,959
Increase	$9,390

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 25, 1868, was $2,200,101.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the week's Coal Trade:

"The market is very firm, but there is less disposition to buy, except for immediate delivery, while the shippers are only willing to sell at advanced prices. The lack of desire to sell arises partly from the proximity of the Scranton sale, which takes place on next Wednesday, and at which higher prices are expected, and partly to the supposition that the miners will demand an advance of wages about the first of October.

Freights continue stiff, but with a supply of vessels fully equal to the demand. The increased rate of freight to Boston will undoubtedly tend to materially advance prices at New-York, both at public and private sale, as freights have not risen there in relative proportion to those at this point. There is a steady increase of tonnage over last year, and it is not improbable there will be nearly a million more tons produced, provided there is no further trouble at the mines, which amount will not more than meet the legitimate demand.

Prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry, Sept. 24, 1868:

Schuylkill Red Ash, prepared	$5 50@$5 75
Schuylkill Chestnut	3 80@ 3 90
Schuylkill White Ash Lump and Steamboat	4 40@ 4 50
Schuylkill Broken and Egg	4 90@ 5 10
Schuylkill Stove	5 25@ 5 50
Schuylkill Chestnut	3 90@ 4 00
Locust Mountain Lump and Steamboat	4 40@ 4 60
Locust Mountain Broken and Egg	5 00@ 5 20
Locust Mountain Stove	5 40@ 5 60
Locust Mountain Chestnut	4 00@ 4 10

Current Rates of Coastwise Freights from Port Richmond for Week Ending Sept. 24:

Bangor	$2 75	Nantucket	$3 25
Bath	3 00	New-Bedford. $2 50@	2 75
Portland ... $3 20@	3 25	Nahant	3 50
Portsmouth ... $3 25@	3 50	Plymouth	3 35
Amesbury	3 65	Provincetown	3 50
Amesbury Point	3 75	Salem ... $3 10@	3 35
Beverly	3 25	Truro	3 50
Boston ... $3 10@	3 30	Weymouth	3 30
Chelsea	3 30	East Greenwich	2 60
Charlestown	3 30	Newport	2 50
Danversport	3 30	Providence ... $2 50@	2 75
East Cambridge	3 30	Southport	3 50
Fair Haven	2 75	Albany	1 55
Fall River	2 75	New-York ... $1 30@	1 40
Haverhill	4 35	Troy	1 40
Hingham	3 30	Hoboken	1 30
Hyannis	3 25	Trenton	40
Lynn ... $3 25@	3 50	Washington. $1 40@	1 50
Marblehead	3 35	Richmond	2 00
Malden	3 90	Charleston	2 00
Newburyport	3 50		

The *American Railroad Journal* says it has been "favored with a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, being the Twentieth Annual Report of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies. The former road is sixty-five miles in length, and the latter twenty-nine—together, ninety-four miles. These roads are operated as one, under the control of an Executive Committee, consisting of W. A. Dudley, Norvin Green, C. N. Warren, F. K. Hunt, J. Guthrie Coke, J. W. Kalfus and M. C. Johnson, of which W. A. Dudley, President of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, is Chairman.

The receipts from operations of these roads for the years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$283,612 64	$277,702 59
From freight	202,137 92	187,247 74
From express	12,881 65	15,437 14
From mail	9,400 00	9,400 00
From telegraph	1,249 74	1,111 27
From miscellaneous	837 07	2,320 19
Total	$510,319 02	$493,218 93
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transp.	$83,222 14	$71,610 54
Motive power	98,585 62	77,641 95
Maintenance of way	122,901 88	139,566 41
Maintenance of cars	41,415 68	33,977 50
General expenses	10,976 58	13,175 47
Total	$357,101 90	$335,971 87
Net earnings	$153,217 12	$157,247 06

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1867–68 show a decrease of $17,100 09, with a decrease in expenses of $21,130 03—making the increase in net earnings $4,029 94.

The receipts and expenses from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1868, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Transportation receipts, as above	$493,218 93
Discount on loans and interest on investments	40,358 53
Sales of first mortgage bonds	1,283,000 00
Sales of preferred stock	162,483 76
Received from sundry persons on amounts due	13,255 25
Decrease of cash on hand	203,828 75
Due sundry individuals	107,449 58
Bills payable	449,314 62
Total	$2,752,909 42
Operating expenses as above	$335,971 87
Construct'n account—Cincinnati Branch	1,963,547 69
Interest on first mortgage bonds	94,474 11
Discount on first mortgage bonds	192,450 00
Real estate	3,500 00
Increase in supplies on hand	4,526 93
Dividend on preferred stock—9 ₱ cent.	8,900 09
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company	103,838 73
Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company	45,700 00
Total, as above	$2,752,909 42

Income Account.

Balance on hand July 1, 1867	$96,470 22
Gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1868	493,218 93
Total	$589,689 15
Operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1868	$335,971 87
Paid Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company on account of net earnings	103,838 73
Paid Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company on account of net earnings	45,700 00
Two 4½ ₱ cent. dividends on preferred stock	8,900 00
Supplies on hand July 1, 1868..$59,456 08 Paid to Cincinnati Branch fund ... 35,822 38—	95,278 48
Total, as above	$589,689 15

We give statements showing the financial condition of the respective Companies July 1, 1868. The most noticeable changes since the last report are a reduction of $12,000 in the debt of the Louisville and Frankfort, and $19,000 in that of Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies. In addition, the latter Company had on hand cash means applicable to the reduction of its debt to the amount of $12,000. Practically, therefore, the aggregate debt of these Companies may now be stated at $43,000 less than the sums named in their last reports. Excluding their joint engagements, contracted on account of the Cincinnati branch, the general condition of each Company is as follows:

	Lou. & Frank.	Lex. & Frank.
Capital stock	$1,109,594 40	$514,646 42
Debt secured by mortgage	208,000 00	32,000 00
Debt unsecured—perpetual loan	74,519 50	....
Cost of road	1,532,644 99	654,265 37

The aggregate cost of both roads has been $2,186,910 36, represented by—Capital stock, $1,624,240 82; debt secured by mortgage, $240,000; unsecured debt, $74,519 50. Total, $1,938,760.

The net earnings of the road from Louisville to Lexington during the year were $157,247 06. Out of this there was paid:

To the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company:	
In preferred joint stock	$66,405 00
In cash	37,423 73
Total	$103,838 73
To the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company:	
In preferred joint stock	$30,878 76
In cash	14,821 24
Total	$45,700 00

These payments are not exactly in the proportion fixed by the operating agreement between the two companies. The difference is due to an error in the payments of the preceding year, through which the Louisville company received $1,406 70 less than the sum to which it was entitled, and that deficit is made good in the payment of the last year.

A balance of $7,708 33 remains undivided in the hands of the joint companies.

The gross cash receipts of the joint roads for two years ending June 30, 1868, were $1,003,537 95; and the actual cash expenditures, $637,888 97—leaving a balance of $365,648 98. Of which there has been paid to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company $122,313 77; and to the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, $52,690 80—total, $175,004 57. The balance ($190,644 41) has been paid to Cincinnati Branch Fund, and is thus accounted for: Proceeds of three preferred stock dividends, $145,921 94; dividends on preferred stock, $8 900 09; balance to credit side of income account, $35,822 38. Of the $190,644 41 paid to Cincinnati Branch Fund, $71,691 75 has been paid for interest on bonds to the close of the fiscal year, leaving a balance of $118,952 66 still on hand to be applied to the payment of interest on the mortgage debt for the ensuing year.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1868.

Construction account—Cincinnati Br.	$2,107,196 57
Discount on bonds	317,400 00
Interest on bonds	71,691 75
Due from sundry individuals	26,893 87
Real estate	[illegible]
Stock of supplies on hand for current operations	59,456 08
Cash on hand	389,952 61
Total	$2,995,845 38
Seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, due in 1897	$1,116,000 00
Nine per cent. preferred stock	211,121 94
Due sundry contractors for reservation on estimates	102,369 48
Due other companies for ticket sales	242 44
Bills payable—Due Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Messrs. Guest & Co., England, for rails, fish-plates, and bolts received, payable in one, two and three years, interest included and converted into currency	449,314 62
Unpaid coupons	12,110 00
Unpaid dividends	7,578 00
Due sundry individuals	1,830 44
Balance to credit side of income account	95,278 46
Total	$2,995,845 38

Superintendent—Samuel Gill.
Chief Engineer Cin. Br.—I. M. St. John.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. H. Beynroth.
Auditor—William Mahl.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS—DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS—DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS IN MAKING THEM.

Gilbert & Secor vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court:

This is an appeal by plaintiffs below from a judgment of the Court of Claims. They entered into a contract in writing, on the 11th day of November, 1848, with the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of a dry-dock, basin and railways at Kittery, Me. The work was done according to minute specifications, and the entire price agreed to be paid for the work by said contract, namely: $732,905, was duly paid on the completion of the work. The present claim for $72,742 82 is the difference in value between felt and tar sheathing and copper sheathing, the latter of which by their contract they were required to put on the dock, and did put it on. Plaintiffs do not make any question that by the terms of the agreement signed by them and by the Secretary of the Navy, they were bound to copper-sheath the dock, and that this was included in the work which they agreed to do for the aggregate sum already mentioned. Nor do they claim that there was any mistake in reference to that particular, for they protested against that provision of the contract while they signed it. But the proposition on which the present claim is based seems to be this, when fairly stated: That the act of Congress, under which the Secretary acted when he made the contract with them, was itself an acceptance of certain proposals made by plaintiffs, and therefore, taken in connection with those proposals, constituted a contract binding on the Government, and that under that contract the dock was built. That those proposals were framed on the basis of allowing the sum now claimed for copper sheathing, if copper was used. To ascertain the correctness of this proposition we must look into the history of the transaction previous to the execution of the special contract by the Secretary of the Navy and the plaintiffs. It appears that in the act of March 3, 1847, making appropriations for the naval service, certain sums were set apart for floating dry-docks at Philadelphia, at Pensacola and at Kittery, which the Secretary was directed to have built. Proposals were received for these docks from plaintiffs and others, but upon their examination and on full consideration of the plans proposed, it was found that the appropriation was insufficient to pay for the work on the plan approved by the Secretary. Thereupon, under the advice of the Attorney-General, the Secretary declined to make any contracts. The next session of Congress, having considered the matter, passed an act on the 3d of August, 1848, in which the Secretary was directed, in the execution of the act already mentioned, to enter into a contract with Dakin & Moody for the construction of a sectional floating dry-dock, basin and railways at Philadelphia, and with Gilbert & Secor (plaintiffs) for the construction of a balance floating dry-dock, basin and railways at Pensacola, and with one or the other of the parties for the construction of a floating dry-dock, basin and railways upon either of those plans that the Secretary might prefer for the navy-yard at Kittery; provided, that such contracts could be made at prices that should not exceed by ten per cent. the prices which had been submitted by either of said parties. It was also provided that the Secretary should, in contracting with said parties, enlarge the dimensions of said works at each yard to a capacity sufficient for docking war steamers of the largest class. Under the powers conferred by this statute, the Secretary of the Navy contracted with Dakin & Moody for the dock at Philadelphia, and with the plaintiffs for the work at Pensacola. In determining which of the proposed plans (both of which it seems were patented) he would select for Kittery, he seems to have considered whether he could get the dock at that place copper sheathed without any additional cost, and it is recited in the contract, signed by him and by plaintiffs, for the work at that place, that "the Secretary of the Navy, in the execution of the aforesaid law, after mature deliberation thereon, and in consideration that the said parties in the second part will copper-fasten said dock at Kittery, according to the specifications for the Pensacola dock hereto annexed, has determined to select, and does hereby select, the balance dock, basin and railways of Gilbert & Secor, parties of the second part, as best adapted for the navy-yard at Kittery." The contract also provides for the enlargement necessary for war-steamers, and for the increase of the price of the work by ten per cent. It seems to us that this statement of the case sufficiently negatives the idea that the act of Congress completed a contract. When did plaintiffs become bound to build such a work as that specified in their final contract? That work was much larger than the one for which they made proposals. When did they consent to the enlargement? Their proposals of the year previous had been rejected by the Secretary. When did they renew them? The proposition which Congress authorized the Secretary to accept was ten per cent. larger than any proposal they had made. Did Congress mean to say we accept your proposal, and give you ten per cent. more than you have asked? Or did it mean to authorize the Secretary to make the best terms he could, not exceeding that limit? Clearly it must have intended the latter. It also appears from the agreement signed, and therefore accepted by the plaintiffs, that the Secretary was induced to exercise the option which the act gave him in regard to the two kinds of works, in favor of that of plaintiffs, in consideration that they would copper-fasten the dock without additional charge. Having thus induced the Secretary to decide in their favor, they are not at liberty to repudiate this part of their contract. If these transactions are to be construed by the rules which govern agreements between private individuals, there does not appear to be any reason to infer a contract prior to the written agreement between the parties, nor any reason why that agreement should not govern the rights of the parties.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Judge Blatchford has sent in the following decisions in bankruptcy:

OBJECTIONS TO A DISCHARGE NOT SUSTAINED IN BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE OF THE BANKRUPT.

In the matter of Sarah C. Clarke, bankrupt.—During the proceeding before Register Dayton in this matter, Mary F. Higgins, one of the creditors of the above bankrupt, filed specifications in objection to her discharge, she being the only creditor opposing the petition.

Held by the Court—That the specifications filed by the creditor as grounds of objection to the discharge were entirely to the point; that the debt was fraudulently created by the bankrupt. But that this was not a ground under section twenty-nine for withholding a discharge, for if the debt was in fact created by fraud the discharge granted to the bankrupt will on its face (sections thirty-two and thirty-three,) except the debt from the operation of the discharge, and in that way, as to that debt, a discharge will really be withheld. Discharge granted.

OBJECTIONS TO THE DISCHARGE OF A BANKRUPT—INSUFFICIENCY OF SPECIFICATIONS.

In the matter of Burritt R. Edwards, a bankrupt.—In this matter specifications were filed by Messrs. Seely & Wolcott, creditors of the bankrupt, in objection to his discharge.

Held by the Court—That the specifications show no legal ground for withholding a discharge, which is embraced in section twenty-nine, as a ground for refusing a discharge. As it is clear from the language of the act, and especially of section thirty-four, that a discharge (all requirements having been complied with,) is to be refused only for some ground set forth in section twenty-nine. The only ground alleged in the present case was that the debt is a fiduciary debt. If so, the discharge will, by its terms, fail to discharge it. But this will be no ground for refusing a discharge which will operate upon such debts as are not excepted by section thirty-three. A discharge will be granted when the Register has certified conformity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INJUNCTIONS.

Gordon McKay vs. Patrick Dowling.—Judge Blatchford has granted the provisional injunction asked in this case, as prayed for in the bill.

Gordon McKay vs. Benjamin Wolff.—In this case Judge Blatchford refused the injunction asked, on the ground that the plaintiff failed in making out a sufficiently clear case. The case will stand over for a final hearing.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Guitman.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The United States vs. Commissioner Rollins et al.—The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday.

Thomas Wildwood testified that he was Assessor of the Third District, Brooklyn; he recommended the seizure of Mallett's place on Flushing-avenue; had a letter subsequently from Mr. Harland, stating that the distillery had been released; gave that letter to Mr. Binckley; Mallett never paid any tax; the distillery was not assessed in consequence of Mr. Harland's letter; a tobacco factory in Raymond-street was seized by him on information communicated by an employe of the establishment; it was subsequently released.

The cross-examination elicited nothing material.

Mr. Fullerton showed witness two letters, and he identified them as those received from Mr. Harland. Another paper was shown to witness which he stated was an application for abatement of the assessments on certain parties named therein.

Mr. Sedgwick—Does this paper refer to any of the cases before us?

Mr. Fullerton—It is the commencement of another case.

Mr. Sedgwick objected to the introduction of the paper in evidence, unless it could be shown to have some connection with Mr. Harland.

Robert V. Anderson was examined, and testified that on information supplied to him by persons connected with the establishments, he made seizure of several tobacco factories, which were afterward released.

This witness was not cross-examined, and at the conclusion of his testimony, the public hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday embraced nineteen cases of petit larceny, thirty of assault and battery, one of defrauding hotel keepers, one of keeping disorderly house, and one of carrying burglars' tools. None of these fifty-two cases were of any special importance, and very few presented any facts of interest. A possible exception was the following:

A RINGING SOUND.

Matthew McCaffrey, a fireman, rushing to the engine-house in Burling-slip, upon hearing an alarm of fire, saw a man dash out of a doorway and run off at his utmost speed. McCaffrey pursued, and as he ran, he heard a ringing sound, as of iron falling on the cobble stones. Other firemen and two policemen joined in the pursuit, and while all heard the ringing sound, one of them accounted for it, by picking up in the wake of the fugitive a most formidable "jimmy." The fugitive was caught, and proved to be one Thomas Hogan, who was found to have had the burglarious instrument in his possession, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $50—to stand committed until paid.

ASSAULTS UPON OFFICERS.

Thomas Smith pleaded guilty to an assault upon Officer Godfrey, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who finding him drunk in the street had advised him to go home; advice so violently resented by Smith that he engaged in an unprofitable tussle with the adviser, for it ended in his being locked up, and in being adjudged to pay a fine of $20.

Martin Donnelly was found drunk and disorderly in Chatham-street, by Officer McGloin of the Sixth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him, but Donnelley snatched away his club and dealt him a severe blow on the head with it. Donnelly was fined $25.

Officer Remsen, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was assaulted by Thomas Rogers, whom he arrested in a state of intoxication, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue. The accused pleaded guilty, but showing a good general character by witnesses, and by the officer himself, sentence was suspended, and he was permitted to depart with an admonition to be careful for the future.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

A COUNTERFEITING CASE.

John McLees and Theodore Ravel were arrested on Thursday, in Williamsburg, on a charge of counterfeiting, and brought up for examination yesterday:

George H. Fayrman, an agent in the secret service of the Government for the detection of counterfeiters, testified that he, in company with Col. Wood, the chief of the force, and Detective Dunn, went to No. 328 Second-street, between North Seventh and North Eighth streets, E. D., and found McLees in a back room on the third floor with engravers' tools; witness was told by Col. Wood to go to the entrance and arrest any one who came in; Ravel soon made his appearance, was arrested and searched, and in his possession was found an engraved plate of a $5 bill, national currency.

John Y. Dunn testified that he was the first one in the room, and when he got in there he was told by McLees that he had come too soon; that if he had waited until next week he would have found a ruling machine; that Ravel had carried some plates over to New-York to exhibit them to a party there; witness searched Ravel when he came in and found two plates in his possession, one from which impressions had been taken, the other polished, and having on it the impression of a $5 bank note ready for engraving.

The prisoners were held to await the Grand Jury.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons were proved: Anna Collins, Catharine P. Johnson, Mary Ann Newell, Eliza Ann Atkinson, John Marsh, John Rainbow, Elizabeth Day, John B. Verniory, Jerimiah Cornwell, James Waters, and Wilhelmina Hooper, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of Elijah B. Anderson, Thomas M. Laurence, Sarah B. Holman, Joseph Henschaft, Wm. H. Bergen, Gabriel Frinke, and Esther Schloss, all of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SESSIONS—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Troy.

THE ATLANTIC AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Yesterday the case of Christopher Bandendistal was resumed, and concluded by the acquittal of the accused. The testimony taken was as follows:

S. Fountain testified for the defence: I reside at Parkville; am a tobacco manufacturer, doing business at the corner of Hicks and Warren streets; know the prisoner; he has always borne a good character, so far as I know; (knife shown) such a knife could be used in the business in which the prisoner was engaged. It could be used for trimming tobacco.

Cross-examined—Such knives are not usually used in the business; I only know of the prisoner's character as a workman.

Arthur Wagner testified for the prosecution: Saw the prisoner on the night of the occurrence in a lager-beer saloon in Atlantic-street; saw the prisoner after the difficulty on the sidewalk running across the street toward Hoyt-street, and a man running after him; the man with the light coat who went after the prisoner caught him; this was all I saw of the affair; I saw the other men on the sidewalk at the time, but I did not see them do anything; I stood for a while, while the prisoner and the other man had hold of each other, but I did not see them doing anything.

Cross-examined—One of the parties had his head down and the other appeared to have hold of him by the throat.

Thomas Colston testified: Was acquainted with the deceased; he left my store about nine or half past nine on the evening on which he was stabbed; when he left the store he was partly sober; he was sober in his habits; I never knew him to taste liquor except a glass of ale.

Charles Payne testified for the defence—I reside at No. 161 Tillary-street; am a barber; I don't know the prisoner; recollect the night of the 25th of August; never saw deceased before that night; saw him between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock, in the public house No. 377 Atlantic-street; the owner of the store told me to put out the lights, and while I was doing so deceased came in and caught hold of witness and called him a ——, and said he would knock witness' brains out.

After hearing the testimony of several other witnesses, and the summing up by counsel on both sides, the Judge charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats rendered a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Vineland Agricultural Fair—Fine Display of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The agricultural and horticultural developments at Vineland, N. J., about thirty-five miles south of Philadelphia, appear so marvelous to every one who has visited that place, that the annual Fairs of Vineland have been considered of more interest and importance than the Fairs of many older places. The Fair at Vineland occurred on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th of September. This Fair is worthy of notice, not for its numerous entries or the great extent of the grounds, but for its greatness in a limited way—for the superior skill displayed in the production of a small quantity, and of the choicest kind and quality, of such articles as may be seen at a State Fair in greater abundance.

It is proper to state that Vineland is a new town, embracing an area of about ten miles square; and a large proportion of this tract is not yet in a cultivatable condition. Seven years ago the entire country was little else than an unbroken wilderness. Consequently, what has been done at rural embellishment, fruit-raising, and manufacturing in any department, has been accomplished within a few years past. Vineland has a flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural Society; and the chief interest of their Fairs is found in the fruit of young trees, only five to seven years old, in the great variety of choice flowers, and in the taste displayed in the arrangement of the products of industry. The natural assumption would be that there could be little of interest at a Fair where the entire country has just been changed from a wilderness to a fruit garden. But a little capital and well-directed efforts have made Vineland what she now is.

The exhibition was eminently creditable to the managers of the Fair. At some of the State Fairs, all kinds of fruit and vegetables may be seen in greater abundance than at the Vineland Fair; but we have never seen the products of the Vineland Fair excelled. Bushels of the choicest varieties of pears were on exhibition, many of which would weigh over three-quarters of a pound. About fifty pears, it was said, would fill a sealed half-bushel measure heaped up. The grapes, peaches, vegetables and grain were all of a superior quality. In the arrangement of flowers the taste displayed told largely of artistic skill and ingenuity on the part of the exhibitors. The aim of he whole community seems to be not to make the annual Fair a horse-trotting frolic, but an occasion of mental and moral improvement, as well as of pecuniary advantage. Consequently, special arrangements are made for "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," by securing speakers from abroad who will render the occasion, in an intellectual point of view, what it is in other respects. The "Brass Band" of that place, discoursing some of the sweetest airs that we have ever heard, constituted one of the attractions for a time of the Fair. All the products of industry were tastefully arranged in a spacious brick hall, in the rear of which was a beautiful grove, where a platform had been prepared for the band and the speakers, and agreeable seats provided for the audience. On the 23d inst., Mr. Blair, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, was present to address the gathering.

On the 24th inst., at 10:30, the regular annual address was delivered in the grove by Sereno Edwards Todd, who contrasted the present developments at Vineland with the unimproved condition of the country seven years ago. He alluded also to the undeveloped agricultural and horticultural advantages in New-Jersey; dwelt upon the importance of beginning all such enterprises right; how other villages, that are now likely to fail, may soon rival Vineland; and what the soil requires in New-Jersey that it may be cultivated satisfactorily and profitably.

Dr. J. P. Trimble was called out, after the address, to talk about the "insect enemies" of fruit-growers. The sum and substance of what he said may all be embraced in a few words, viz.: "People must hunt the borers, the grubs, the numerous worms and caterpillars, and the curculio, catch and kill them." This will be found the only perfect security against the ravages of insects that infest fruit trees, vines and berry bushes. Thus ended the Fair at Vineland.

Iom Hakkippurim.

From Friday evening at sundown, until last evening at the same, the Jews throughout the world celebrated their most holy day of the year. According to Jewish calculation it was the tenth day of the seventh month or Tisri, and is usually abbreviated into "Iom Kippur."

According to the phraseology of Biblical days, when a person conceived an idea, the statement was made that the "Lord spake" unto him. In Leviticus, xxiii, 26, therefore, it is written: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, also, on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement," &c., &c.

According to the old established ritual, the day is devoted to fasting and prayer. During the existence of the Temple at Jerusalem it was distinguished by a special sacrificial rite, which could only be performed by the high priest. The sacrifice formerly practiced has been long discontinued, but the entire twenty-third chapter of Leviticus forms part of the synagogue service of the day.

On the 14th day of Tisri, or the 30th of September, will begin the Arbor Festival, or Chag Hassucoth, the Feast of Gathering or Autumn, called in the English version of the Bible the Feast of the Tabernacles, in commemoration of the march of the Jews through the desert, when they camped under arbors formed of the branches of trees. These feasts were formerly burdened with ceremonials, but are now greatly simplified.

Fires Yesterday.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given, caused by a showbill catching fire from a gas-jet in the office of George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, No. 201 William-street. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage. At 3:15 A. M. another fire occurred in the bakeshop of Hudson Boyd, No. 219 Fulton-street, caused by a defective flue. The flames were extinguished with a damage of $500, covered by an insurance.

FINANCIAL.

Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez.—List of the Shares Not Paid Up.—Notice.—The Subscribers and Shareholders who, not having answered to the Call of the Company, in neglecting to pay up the amounts necessary, are hereby notified that, according to Art. 14 of the By-laws, the following NUMBERS, of which they are owners, will be SOLD at the Paris Bourse in 60 days from this date, at their cost and risk, if from the present date till then they have not paid up on these shares:

841 to 845	93,802 to 93,805	165,633 to 165,637
5,323 to 5,324	94,465 to 94,471	166,028 to 166,037
6,557 to 6,560	95,273 to 95,274	166,785
6,664 to 6,669	97,850 to 97,851	166,796
7,200 to 7,209	98,149 to 98,151	166,808 to 166,817
7,265 to 7,284	98,420 to 98,422	168,836 to 168,845
9,665 to 9,668	98,505	169,710 to 169,720
10,527 to 10,533	99,892 to 99,916	170,161
11,001 to 11,029	101,048	170,339 to 170,341
12,908 to 12,909	102,649 to 102,658	171,078
15,846 to 15,849	103,939	171,175 to 171,184
18,990 to 18,999	103,714 to 103,719	171,464 to 171,466
20,783 to 20,786	104,180 to 104,201	172,002 to 172,005
26,032	105,242 to 105,251	172,810 to 172,819
29,280 to 29,299	106,240	172,918 to 172,919
30,102 to 30,112	106,812	172,930 to 172,939
32,078 to 32,080	108,668 to 108,670	172,940 to 172,949
34,313	109,965 to 109,994	174,352 to 174,355
35,492 to 35,511	111,899 to 111,902	174,456 to 174,485
35,865	112,929	174,768
36,776 to 36,777	112,999	175,109 to 175,110
38,678 to 38,687	114,075 to 114,089	175,686 to 175,687
38,432 to 38,436	116,547 to 116,556	175,941 to 175,942
39,774 to 39,778	116,762 to 116,764	176,709 to 176,738
39,802 to 39,804	121,210 to 121,219	177,013 to 177,020
40,060 to 40,064	121,608 to 121,611	177,204 to 177,278
40,926 to 40,927	122,474	178,315 to 178,336
40,931 to 40,932	122,494 to 122,495	180,587
41,248 to 41,257	122,498 to 122,502	182,132 to 182,146
42,830	124,108 to 124,130	184,061
43,053 to 43,054	124,964 to 124,966	185,263
43,979	126,008 to 126,603	185,371 to 185,372
44,158	126,006 to 126,012	185,641
44,465 to 44,468	127,021 to 127,030	186,679 to 186,680
45,118 to 45,119	132,571	186,082
46,993	132,949	186,551 to 186,571
46,995 to 46,997	133,439 to 133,442	187,294 to 187,296
53,297 to 53,290	134,618	187,622
55,095 to 55,104	135,267 to 135,268	187,883 to 187,888
55,716	135,282	188,993 to 188,996
55,784 to 55,791	135,640 to 135,659	190,024 to 190,028
56,485 to 56,587	135,907 to 135,916	191,763 to 191,766
56,508	140,712 to 140,713	191,820 to 191,822
57,715 to 57,716	141,146	192,259
58,732 to 58,734	141,363 to 141,364	192,365
59,039 to 59,042	141,755 to 141,756	192,377
59,904	142,238 to 142,242	193,066
61,645	142,281 to 142,290	193,255 to 193,259
63,467 to 63,468	142,342 to 142,356	194,959 to 194,963
63,496	142,428 to 142,449	195,431 to 195,432
65,255 to 65,258	142,491 to 142,492	195,978 to 195,987
69,652 to 69,659	144,159 to 144,163	195,993 to 195,997
72,238 to 72,245	146,080 to 146,086	195,999 to 196,003
72,339	147,802 to 147,803	196,163 to 196,166
73,714	148,433 to 148,444	196,568 to 196,579
75,809	148,874	197,208 to 197,217
75,814	148,907 to 148,916	197,548
77,030	149,264 to 149,265	198,150 to 198,159
79,560 to 79,561	149,275 to 149,276	200,495 to 200,496
79,756 to 79,758	149,521	201,180 to 201,189
82,862	149,544 to 149,545	202,496 to 202,537
83,577	150,968	202,896 to 202,907
84,974 to 84,975	151,013 to 151,018	203,828 to 203,831
85,584 to 85,585	151,248	203,857 to 203,896
86,128	152,039 to 152,040	211,511 to 211,520
86,158 to 86,160	154,148 to 154,155	219,749 to 220,947
87,424 to 87,425	155,096 to 155,097	300,426
87,525	155,866 to 155,871	300,445
88,802	156,029	300,456 to 300,457
88,850 to 88,883	158,577 to 158,596	300,629 to 300,752
90,022 to 90,126	158,993 to 158,996	301,160 to 301,165
90,906	160,409 to 160,413	301,180 to 301,182
90,909 to 90,910	161,933	301,441 to 301,442
90,941 to 90,942	162,924 to 162,928	301,704 to 301,705
92,055	164,988	
93,713	165,297	
	165,308	

Note.—In the foregoing list are included the numbers of shares which have been attributed officially by the Company to the holders of subscription receipts, who in 1859 have not withdrawn their nominative provisional certificate.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company,
Office No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 7, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company,
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1868.

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

General Offices Erie Railway Company,
New-York, Aug. 19, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company,
Stonington, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

Notice.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 25, 1868.

The Interest Coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1; also the Interest Coupons from the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at this office.

B. E. SMITH, President.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, for the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's Green Bay Extension Bonds.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

Comptroller's Office,
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

In Pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated Albany, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for $2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY,

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

Comptroller's Office,
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

The Interest on the Bonds of the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

Mariposa Certificates.—The books for transfer of Mariposa Certificates will be closed on Oct. 1 until further notice. Parties desiring to convert Mariposa Securities into Certificates Secured under the trust, will please make application prior to that date.

MARK BRUMAGIN, } Trustees.
JOHN A. STEWART,

No. 34 Wall-st., Sept. 16, 1868.

Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN,
No. 30 Broad-st.

The Coupons of the Bonds of the Portland Water Company, maturing the 1st of October, a. c., will be paid on presentation at our office in gold.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

New-York, Sept. 21, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

All Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, commencing Oct. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 26th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Hartford and New-Haven R. R. Co.,
Hartford, Sept. 24, 1868.

Notice.—A Quarterly Dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of September, to reopen the 2d day of October.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

Sept. 16, 1868.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 24, 1868.

Forty-Sixth Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

Which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 24 lb., $36. Du Barry & Co., No. 163 William-st., New-York; F. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; Hudnut & Co., Broadway, and all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Marble Dealers and Furniture makers are invited to call at the office of the undersigned to see specimen of finest albaster marble, beautifully variegated, quite a variety; part interest in the quarry for sale; location near at hand and very accessible.

PHELPS, FAELON, & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

Marble and Slate Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

Marble Mantels, Monuments, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

Marbleized Slate Mantels.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 695 6th-av. bet. 25th and 26th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Member of the Stock Exchange, of five years' standing, wishes to meet a partner with capital, or to make an arrangement with an established house. Address D., Box No. 2,276 Post Office.

Wanted—A Partner; the Demands of one of the best patent medicines of the day being too large for one to control; an active partner with capital is wanted. Address C. E. G., Box 5,772, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Certificate No. 607 for 100 Shares Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 28,
IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUAL FULL LINE OF
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
RECENTLY PURCHASED
AT AUCTION,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS—Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Entrance on Grand-st.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
At their new and elegant establishment,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
are constantly receiving the most approved styles and qualities of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
which they are offering at prices unquestionably much lower than any other first-class house.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.
NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS.
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS FOR THE OPENING SEASON.
SILKS FOR DRESSES.
WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
PLAIN POPLINS AND OTTOMAN.
PLAIDED WOOLENS FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKINGS.

The Department of House-furnishing Goods has been newly replenished and special care will be given to this particular trade.

Very large choice of ready-made skirts.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SILK POPLINS.

POPLIN FLEURETTES, quite new style for dresses; also new cloakings,

AT LEGRAIN'S
No. 729 Broadway.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 28,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN
SILKS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, POPLINS,
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
in new designs and colors,
PARIS MADE WALKING COSTUMES.
PARIS MADE VELVET SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 28,
ELBEUF CASSIMERES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH COATINGS, ENGLISH MELTONS, ASTRAKHANS, REGALIAS, BLACK AND COLORED VELOURS AND BEAVERS FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN COLORS AND STYLES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Sept. 28,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TRIMMING VELVETS, PLUSHES, ROYALS,
SATINS, SILKS, &c., &c.,
IN NEW AND DESIRABLE SHADES,
for sale in quantities to suit customers
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW DRY-GOODS STORE.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, corner of 9th-st.,
take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that they will open on
MONDAY, SEPT. 28,
(in connection with their present business,)
A NEW AND GENERAL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
and invite special attention to the following departments, viz.:
BLACK SILKS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES.
MOURNING GOODS in every variety.
DRESS GOODS, latest Paris styles.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND TRIMMINGS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of every description,
&c., &c., &c.

In connection with this advertisement, O'SULLIVAN & GREIG take occasion to state that they will offer their stock at such prices as will command a popular and active trade.

Due notice will be given of the Fall opening of their Paris novelties in Cloaks, Suits, and Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

A TREMENDOUS BREAK IN COTTON GOODS.

SPECULATORS TERRIBLY BITTEN AND UTTERLY DEMORALIZED.

For the CASH DOWN we have secured some of the greatest bargains ever offered to the public, AND THE PEOPLE SHALL HAVE THE BENEFIT. EIGHT HUNDRED PIECES OF THE BEST and HEAVIEST sheetings made at 12½ cents; sold a few days ago at 20 cents. SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY PIECES OF THE FINEST AND BEST, 12½ CENTS; sold still at HIGH-PRICED stores at 18 and 20 cents. A big lot of SHIRTING MUSLINS, nearly as fine as WAMSUTTA, 12½ CENTS. A big lot extra heavy, 15 and 18 cents. FORTY THOUSAND YARDS GOOD CANTON FLANNEL, 12½ CENTS; better goods 15, 18 and 20 cents. GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS. HEAVY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3 A PAIR; WORTH $4. HEAVY ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, $3 50 A PAIR; WORTH $5 50. HEAVY ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, $4 A PAIR; WORTH, $6. FINE FRENCH BLANKETS, $4 A PAIR; A GREAT BARGAIN. HEAVY ALL-WOOL SAXONY BLANKETS, $5 A PAIR; WORTH $7. Fast colored prints, 8, 9 and 10 cents. BEST MERRIMACK prints, 12½ cents. Big lots of DRESS GOODS, 25, 30 and 37 cents. Immense lots of Empress cloths, merinos, reps, poplins and alpacas from the late auction sales; very cheap. BIG ASSORTMENT OF towels, table linens, napkins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, balmoral skirts, hosiery, shirts and drawers, sontags at half price. Ladies residing in JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having TWO stores we are able to buy big auction lots cheap. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 187 8th-av. near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

India Camel's Hair Shawls, in long and square, with plain and filled centres.

J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

Furniture.—W. S. HUMPHREY'S Furniture and commission warerooms, No. 13 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

At Ernest Roth's Manufactory, No. 88 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, parlor suits covered with satin brocatel, reps or hair-cloth, $90, $100, $150 and $200. Over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cheap. All goods warranted.

Furniture, Modern and Antique styles, reasonable prices, at J. W. HICKEY'S old established Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, No. [illegible] East 13th-st., one door from 5th av.; formerly No. [illegible] Broadway. Appraisements respectfully solicited.

Furniture Taken on Storage in the lofts at No. 13 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MR. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL,
At Tarrytown, on the Hudson. This school, just reopened (Sept. 24) for its third year, has still four vacancies to fill. Mr. Wilkinson has declined applications more than sufficient in number to fill them, in the fixed purpose of receiving only such pupils as will contribute to maintain a generous moral and intellectual spirit in the school. Each boarder may occupy a room, every way comfortable and pleasant, by himself. For the character of the teaching, and for the character of the pupils, as well, reference is invited to the following gentlemen, all present patrons of the school:
Hon. WM. E. DODGE,
Hon. WM. KELLY, Rhinebeck.
Mr. L. ROBERTS, No. 17 Sand-st.
Mr. A. S. HATCH, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN, No. 508 Broadway.
Mr. JAMES O. SHELDON, Geneva, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MISS SPRING WILL OPEN A PRIvate class for girls under 13 at No. 124 East 25th-st., Sept. 28. Hours from 9½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. Numbers limited.
Reference—Rev. G. Spring, Rev. H. Crosby, Rev. J. McElroy.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

THE SPECIAL COURSE OF FRENCH, for graduates and adults, will commence on Sept. 28, at the Protestant French School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square. For admission, apply to Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

L'ESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to defer until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children.
Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 826 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

G. ECKHARDT, TEACHER OF THE German language, No. 93 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.—Persons desirous of acquiring this language are requested to address as above.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BRAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERcial Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, [illegible] 6th-av., near 30th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 38th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN OFFER EXTRAORDINARY FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.—The subscriber will issue Scholarships for unlimited instruction in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., for $30; regular charge $60. Evening Writing Classes, $5. Private instruction during the day. College No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.
S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 23.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS WATSON'S BOARDING AND Elementary School, No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 14, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

DR. MARTIN'S CLASSES IN NEW OR Light Gymnastics reopen at the Harvard Rooms Oct. 5. Engagements in schools made at No. 349 4th-av.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES TO MEET WITH a family where some instructions on the piano, in the German and French would be considered equivalent for board; best references given and required. Address A. S. A., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE College, having the best of testimonials, and every way qualified to teach, desires two pupils preparing for college. Address C. T. C., Post Office Box No. 1,441.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN would like to give lessons in the French language at the pupils' residence. Address URFE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES
FOR DANCING,

At the old location, corner 26th-st. and Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 5th. Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M.

At Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 3d. Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.

Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.

SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.

Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.

Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 361 BROOME-ST.,
will open TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868, for adults,
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, for children.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. Private Lessons at separate hours.
Private Lessons will also be given at Mr. Brookes' residence, No. 133 West 23d-st., which is now being fitted and furnished in elegant style expressly for that purpose.

PROF. VON ETTE, INSTRUCTOR OF dancing at the principal academies and seminaries of the City and country, will open his dancing classes Oct. 1, at No. 681 6th-av., and Plimpton's Building, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., for ladies, gentlemen and children. Send for circular. Residence, No. 557 6th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 4th-st. Class—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, children and ladies; gentlemen, evenings. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-street, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The opening soiree will take place MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets $1. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING at all the leading seminaries of New-York, will open his academy, No. 64 West 34th-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21. Gentlemen's evening classes, Monday and Thursday. Best music in the City.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Classes will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 361 Broome-st., Opening Soiree, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. F. F. LARAMEE, Manager.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITESTONE, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn. The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts., each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES NAVY SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for Navy supplies," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st of October next, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered *within ten days*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the bids will be opened.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Two yoke of oxen to weigh not less than 3,000 pounds per yoke; 5,000 pounds ground feed, 8,000 pounds Indian meal, 800 bushels oats, (32 pounds to the bushel,) 2 sacks salt, and 40 lights rough plate glass, 3 ft. x 4 ft. x ½ in.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Two hundred gallons alcohol, 95 per cent.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, for the construction of stone block pavements in 34th-st. from 10th to 11th avs., and in Perry st. from Bleecker to 4th st., and for crosswalks at the intersection of Waverly-place and West 10th-st., and across West-st. at the intersection of Dey-st.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1868.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sailing on THURSDAY, Oct. 1.
FIRST-CLASS—Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.
SECOND CLASS—Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Oct. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT,
STOPPING AT FERNANDINA.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
MIAMI,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
Is now receiving freight. Cargo delivered at Mobile without lighterage.
Through rates given and bills of lading signed to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior, lower than by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, No. 174 Chambers-st.
The steamer FLAG follows, Oct. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Oct. 10
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain. Consultation free. She never fails.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A MERCHANT AND WIFE, WHO WOULD give but little trouble and furnish entirely satisfactory references, desire room and board in a strictly private family, where home comforts are not sacrificed to appearances; west side preferred; terms about $20. Address, confidentially, if desired, L. A. T., Box No. 6,084 Post Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, located in 19th-st., east of 4th-av., to rent, without board, to a single gentleman; family strictly private; reference required. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address HOME, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Entire second floor, three rooms communicating, and front parlor and bedroom on third floor, communicating, all with ample closets, to let, with or without board, with or without private table.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house up town, in an excellent neighborhood, would like to rent a large room to a young gentleman, (or two if they are friends,) or a young married couple, who would desire an agreeable home, and would furnish satisfactory references. Address S. W. C., Box No. 5,882 Post Office.

WINTER BOARD IN A WARM, FASHIONable house, with all improvements; first-class neighborhood. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Board for young men at reasonable prices. One beautiful suite of unfurnished rooms.

TO LET—WITH BOARD FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING—NO. 21 5TH-AV.—THIS SPLENdid mansion has been newly furnished throughout, and is now opened as a first-class private boarding-house. Rooms en suite; also single rooms. References exchanged.

AT EVERETT LIBRARY AND BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 72 West 34th-st., choice suites of apartments, with private table; also, single rooms, are registered upon reasonable terms. Those desiring first-class accommodations apply there.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT NO. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.; three very fine rooms on third floor, with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; reasonable terms will be offered to respectable parties; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, CONsisting of parlor, bedroom, dressing-room and bath, to rent to one gentleman only; location between Union-square and 5th-av. Address Box No. 5,243 Post Office.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Handsome suites of rooms to rent, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 29 West 32d-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; pleasant rooms; good location; at No. 215 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; reference exchanged.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LAdies and gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished as parlor and bedroom, to let to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or separate, with full board; also large room on fourth floor, a few doors west of Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ONE ROOM AND use of parlor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, by a private family; reference exchanged. Address No. 356 Lexington-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR to let, together or separately, with excellent board, in a small private family; food all home-made. No. 266 9th-av., near 33d-st.

NO. 52½ ELDRIDGE-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, without board, a neatly furnished room, with fireplace and gas.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park, near 4th-av.; a suite of nicely furnished rooms with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with first-class board. Apply at Nos. 80 and 82 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let to first-class families and gentlemen; table first-class.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY A PHYSIcian's office and several well furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 385 5th-av.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board; reference required.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second or third floor, to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st. References required.

NO. 281 HUDSON-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with adjoining room if desired, with full or partial board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, single or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE or single, at 59 Union-square; breakfast if required.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, AT NO. 109 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING—MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY.—Fall and Winter board at Ashland Hall, within an hour of New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, and two minutes' walk of depot. Apply on premises, or by letter, to Mrs. H., Box No. 105 Montclair Post Office.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board for the Winter in a small private family, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address Box No. 350, Stamford, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—AT NEWBURG, A COUNTRY PLACE of 14 acres of land, with a substantial stone house, supplied with a large furnace, bath, &c., in every way suitable for either Winter or Summer residence; fine stable, ice-house, and good garden on the premises; house is furnished, and will be let for the Winter or on a lease at a reasonable rent. Apply to J. F. BUTTERWORTH, No. 248 Canal-st., or No. 584 5th-av.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A gentleman's handsome residence and grounds, with green-house, stable, billiard-room, bowling alley, &c.; beautifully located within a short distance of landing, overlooking the bay; house contains 15 rooms, nicely furnished; everything necessary for housekeeping; the owner going to Europe will rent it to a desirable family at a moderate rent. JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A COMPLETELY furnished house, in a first-class neighborhood, would rent it to a family with whom they could board: no other boarders to be taken. An unexceptionable party can make an advantageous arrangement as to terms. Address, giving references, HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, containing fourteen rooms, No. 364 Henry-st., near Sackett-st.; handsomely papered and painted; near railroads and ferries; possession immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE BROWN-stone-front house, high-stoop and basement, four stories high, No. 133 West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; location and neighborhood first class. May be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock daily, by permit from P. NAYLOR, No. 41 South William-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FURnished house, containing six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, bath, water-closet, laundry and kitchen, three servants' rooms, two large vegetable gardens, plenty shade, excellent water; stable if desired; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A HOUSE FULLY furnished and delightfully situated, with all modern improvements; twelve rooms; will be rented cheap to a desirable tenant. Apply to W. H. DAVIS, with H. B. Claflin & Co., or Flushing, L. I.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, with or without accommodations for horse and carriage; situated in 86th-st., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of E. WARING, in adjoining house.

TO LET—A SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE containing four rooms with cellar; a large yard in front, containing fruit trees and shrubbery; near to two lines of cars; price $20 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 57 Devoe-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., one block from the Park, in perfect order, to a small family; rent low. RICH. WILLIAMSON,
President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I. NEW HOUSE, near landing, with all conveniences; will be rented with or without furniture, with immediate possession.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, in West 47th-st.; newly furnished and in good order. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, TO A MAN AND wife, in a small private family. House No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av. Gas, hot and cold water in the rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A RESPONsible tenant, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Would prefer to lease. Address, with location and all particulars, TENANT, Box 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM NOV. 1, THREE-story house, good location, between 10th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs. Address, stating full particulars, R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.
We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON" IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
Warerooms 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
Offer a variety of elegant carriages, exclusively of their own build; also, an assortment of the well-known "Brewster Wagons," of which they are the sole manufacturers. Strangers in town are respectfully informed that we have no connection with any establishment on Broadway, dealing in cheap carriages, under the name of Brewster.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the fact set forth in the advertisement of Brewster & Co., in reference to their having no connection with our house, is true; but the further statement or insinuation that we are dealers in low or inferior grades of carriages we emphatically deny. Our customers and the public generally know very well that we have a large manufactory in 25th-st., in this City, where we are, and have been for many years, building work exclusively first class, and in all essentials required in fine carriages is not excelled in this or any country. Mr. James B. Brewster, of our firm, has conducted the business in this City for thirty years, and is striving no less to-day than formerly to deserve the confidence of the public as a first-class builder. He devotes his attention exclusively to the manufactory. Messrs. Brewster & Co. are comparatively a new concern, and no doubt build good work. We have nothing to say against them; but against the imputations put upon us in their advertisement we feel called upon to defend ourselves. Our stock is large, and embraces heavy and light open and close carriages of first quality, which we offer at very reasonable prices, and guarantee in every respect to give satisfaction.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

CORBETT & SCHARCH, NOS. 122, 124 AND 126 West 25th-st., builders of
OUR WAGON,
have on hand, and in process,
a superior assortment of
CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, &c.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, used but a few days and as good as new; one a City coach, trimmed in blue satin; the other a caleche, trimmed in drab silk, both with combination springs, with iron loops, and made to order; can be seen at northeast corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st. Apply at entrance on 16th-st.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—SOUND AND kind; 7 years old; about 15½ hands high; a good traveler in harness and an excellent saddle horse; Lexington stock, and sold for want of use; price $350. Can be seen at private stable No. 33 East 12th-st.

NEW BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLES, No. 132 West 31st-st. and No. 129 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best of ventilation and personal attention given to boarding horses.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THE LIBRARY AT OAKWOOD, N. J.

The owner of this library, contemplating a residence abroad for a number of years, offers for public competition his entire collection of books, comprising one of the most valuable, extensive and elegant collections of fine books ever offered to the American public. It embraces many very rare and choice
ILLUSTRATED WORKS, STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES, TRAVELS, HISTORIES, POETRY, THE DRAMA, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.,
of the best editions, in the finest possible condition, many of them bound by Riviere, Hayday, Bedford, Bain, Mathews, &c.
The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. each day.
Books now on view.

66TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT SALES OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that all sales of condemned ordnance stores, now advertised to take place at the several arsenals and armories of the United States, have been suspended, by authority of the War Department, until further orders.
S. CRISPIN, Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Maj. of Ordnance.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
CARVED BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, LACE CURTAINS, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ROSEWOOD MILLINERY HAT-STANDS, RICH MILLINERY GOODS AND FRENCH FLOWERS, GLASS CASES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,125 Broadway, richly carved black walnut parlor suites, in crimson and green reps; pier glasses, lace curtains, carved black walnut marble-top centre tables, rosewood millinery hat-stands, rich millinery goods and French flowers, glass cases, elegant artistic bronze and bisque statuettes and coupe, bronze and marble clock, black walnut extension tables, glass and china ware, carved black walnut bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths; also, stove and pipe, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, 68 PACKAGES OF SUPERB FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, SEVRES VASES, CARD STANDS, FLOWER STANDS, COLORED AND CRYSTAL GLASSWARE IN GREAT VARIETY, DESSERT SETS, TOILET SETS, &c., &c. ALSO, SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, STATUETTES, COLORED BISQUES AND PARIAN STATUETTES, &c., &c.
The above have been just landed per ships *Fidelio* and *Harpswell*, from Havre, and are of the very latest Paris designs.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, COMMENCING on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 60 Liberty-st., near Broadway, and continuing until the entire importation is disposed of. The above will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have the goods carefully packed and shipped. Sale peremptory. Terms cash on delivery.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble and bronzes just received from Paris and Italy, the importation being selected by F. Zanneni, who is at present in Florence. This assortment will be for richness of goods and novelty of designs, one of the most attractive sales at auction by the above firm, comprising about fifty figures of statuary Carrara marble, a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals, fine variety of vases, urns, and tazzas, of yellow and Bardiglio marble, new styles and expensive; verde prato pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and many more articles of which the catalogue will give full description.
Also a fine statuary figure of an angel six feet high, suitable for a monument.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed store, No. 9 John-st. A select assortment of 500 specimen plants, varying in size from one to ten feet in height, from Mr. Andrew Dryburgh, Philadelphia.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c., at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M. The entire establishment of Mr. A. BURSTENBINDER, Florist, corner of Fulton-av. and Elliott-place, Brooklyn, L. I. The stock comprises fine large plants of cammelias, roses, violets, cape jessamines, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, AN engagement to take charge of a gentleman's house; references given as to character and capacity. Address BOSTON, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY wishes to get a place as above for an honest, faithful and agreeable girl, who has lived with her for the past three years. Address S. M. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man; understands all work on a gentleman's place; can give the best City references. Address J. T., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGLAND farmer, who is not afraid of work. Address for two days FARMER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance; the man to take care of a small place in the country, horses, cows, &c.; the wife to cook, wash, iron, make butter, &c.; situation permanent if suited. Apply at No. 106 Wall-st., Room No. 2, up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS children's nurse and seamstress; to a trusty and capable person a good situation is offered. Address R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, with references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and chambermaid, with best references from her last place. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., between 1 and 3 P. M., for three days.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A COMPEtent clerk in a retail store; must have unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 39; hours from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; must have good references. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

REMOVALS.

M. A. DOUGLASS
Has removed from No. 170 5th-av. to
NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TWO NEW PLAYS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
New and original drama in one act, entitled
SIMON BERNARD.
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. E. MILTON, MR. T. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MRS. E. FISHER, MISS FANNIE GREEN.
To conclude with an original play, by H. J. BYRON, Esq.
DEARER THAN LIFE.
MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. J. H. STODDART, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. B. L. MATTHEWS, MR. J. W. LEONARD, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS EMILY MESTAYER, MISS ANNIE WARD.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress.....................FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
The public is respectfully informed that
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will shortly commence a
SERIES OF EIGHT PERFORMANCES.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The new Irish Drama of A DARK NIGHT BEFORE DAY, OR THE BLACK CRAG OF WICKLOW. THE FOREST OF BONDY, OR THE DOG OF MONTARGIS, introducing the trained dog Lafayette.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES. CARNIVAL OF FUN.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
A genuine success, with those great burlesque artistes,
UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.
Mr. Munroe Dempster, the popular tenor, as Genarro.
EPH HORN, NELSE SEYMOUR,
Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Grier, Henry.
DAN BRYANT
as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
The tintinnabulation will be agitated at 8 precisely, and the bliss will immediately ensue.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................................DIRECTOR.
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
THIS FAVORITE RESORT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
WITH THE MOST SUPERB TROUPE
OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS
ever organized on this continent.

GRAND PICNIC
AND SCOTTISH GAMES,
For the benefit of the widows, orphans and disabled soldiers of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, at Jones' Wood, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, afternoon and evening. Gents' tickets, 50 cents; ladies' tickets, 25 cents.

OCTOBER NUMBER OF NICK NAX IS out! with a Prize Rebus, Jokes and Caricatures.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
HORATIO HENRIQUES,
Offer for sale a large amount of the most desirable property in this City and vicinity, lists of which are open to inspection at their office, comprising stores, dwelling-houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets in New-York and Brooklyn; also, lots on the Central Park, Boulevard, 5th, 8th avs., and on the principal streets and avenues. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others desiring to invest in choice City real estate is respectfully called to the following property, which will be offered for sale at public auction Oct. 8, by A. J. BLEECKER, at No. 111 Broadway:
NO. 131 EAST 21ST-ST., FACING GRAMERCY PARK.
House 34x72; lot 34 by half the block; house is four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, built without regard to cost, under the superintendence of John Kellum, Esq., architect, and contains every desirable convenience. The interior is variously and magnificently finished in marquetry and marble flooring, black walnut, satinwood, fresco, and oil-painting, and is replete with elegance and taste. The careful choice of material, and the expense and durable character of the interior work, heating, plumbing, and ornamentation, render this one of the most elegantly-constructed private residences ever offered for sale in this City. Will be sold at same time, the private two-story brick stable No. 148 East 22d-st., nearly in the rear of the preceding, (lot 20x98.9, building 20x60,) and having every requisite convenience, such as ample stalls, carriage-room, coachman's apartments, &c.
NO. 72 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.
A splendidly located large brown-stone building, lot 52x100; house 52x—, very substantially and carefully built; walls and foundations are of the most massive character, and sufficiently strong for any business purpose.
RUTLEDGE-ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN LEE AND MARCY AVS.
Four two-story and French roof brick houses, each 20x40, built in the best manner, with furnaces, ranges, gas-fitting and plumbing complete; neighborhood convenient and excellent, rapidly undergoing first-class improvement.
For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av., or E. H. HANDFORD, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, one block from the East River, having a total frontage, on four streets of 760 feet, comprising thirty lots, with substantial one and four story brick buildings; all in good repair; suitable for light or heavy manufacturing purposes; will be sold as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises, No. 330 Rivington-st., or at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., East River.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., well and fully furnished; also, three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, several other houses and lots in desirable locations, with immediate possession.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

HARLEM.—$9,000 FOR A BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story high-stoop French roof frame and brick house, located on 117th-st., east of Avenue A; also the large three-story brick adjoining, $12,000; size 25x42x100.10, suitable for two families; good location; terms easy; commission to brokers. S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE HANDSOME three-story high-stoop white marble front houses and lots on 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with immediate possession.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th-avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture (new) and stable in rear, on 39th-st.; lot 24x200 feet. Apply to
W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant residence, beautifully furnished, lot 200 feet, and fine stable, for sale or rent; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., 4th to 60th st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS.—FINE LOTS ON 45TH, 48TH, 53D, 56TH, 57th, 63d and 64th sts., Madison to 6th av.; also, on 125th and 126th sts., 5th and 8th avs., Harlem. Others, all localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 89 HENRY-st. Address Post Office Box No. 6,157.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 87 SECOND-place, first-class brown-stone dwelling, three-story and basement, in complete order; immediate possession; 25x5x115, 33 feet courtyard. Keys at No. 350 Clinton-street, corner of Carroll, or apply to JOHN RANKIN, Jr., No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

WATER FRONT, SUITABLE FOR factories; 200 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, for sale by A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William-st.

LOTS FOR SALE VERY LOW—300 LOTS, one mile from Hunter's Point, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET, now or in Spring, one of the most pleasant, healthy, convenient and cheap residences, only forty minutes from the City, by boat, every hour from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.; ten minutes from house to boat, by flag walk all the way; all the modern conveniences, gas, &c., outbuildings; beautiful garden and splendid view; on Fort Hill, New-Brighton, Staten Island; built for the owner, who would not sell it but for going to Europe; price reasonable; payment any way to suit. Address for particulars, Box No. 3,606 Post Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.
Located on the West Point Road and East River, ten miles from City Hall; beautiful views and perfectly healthy; 18 acres, with dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c.; also, boat and bath houses; there are great improvements going on in the neighborhood, and this property will rapidly increase in value. Will rent or exchange for improved City property. Apply to R. N. KITCHING, 65 Broadway.

CHERRY HILL.
A. W. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at Cherry Hill, ten miles from New-York, 1,000 building lots, beautifully located on elevations affording fine views. Particulars hereafter.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT LITTLE PLACE among the Berkshire hills, near Pittsfield, Mass. A house, partly furnished, if desired, containing four bedrooms and three servants' rooms, parlor, dining-room, large pantries, kitchen, laundry, &c. A stable with three box stalls or loose boxes for horses. A spring of purest water is brought into the house and stable from the mountain side, supplying sinks, water-closet, &c. An acre and half of rich land under cultivation, containing large apple trees in full fruit. Three minutes' walk from railroad station, churches and schools. A very desirable little resort for a small family. Price, $6,000. Terms easy. For further particulars address D., Box No. 4,422 New-York, or Gen. BARTLETT, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN JERSEY CITY—Two new three-story and French roof, sub-cellar brick dwelling-houses, near Hamilton Park; modern improvements; ten minutes' walk to Chambers-st. Ferry; price, for sale, each, $9,000; to rent, $1,000; terms easy. Apply to JOHN B. COLES,
Corner Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON, a beautiful country seat, 5 acres, with brick villa, carriage-house, stable, gardener's house and other outbuildings; location on high ground, with fine view in all directions. Also, at Inwood, an elegant place of about 25 acres; Kingsbridge-road to Hudson River. For price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SNUG house, 36x40, 12 rooms; barn, 4 stalls; 1¾ acres, prettily laid out; 15 minutes' drive from depot, at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house, 1¼ hours; house and barn built within two years; price, $12,000; would exchange for house between 4th and 6th avs., worth about $25,000. Address WM. L. TAYLOR, 17 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A superior farm, 130 acres; 20 acres timber, 11 acres in fruit; fine buildings; $18,000. Also, residences and farms, all sizes and localities, $3,000 to $175,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS FRONTing the Raritan River, at Perth Amboy, Oct. 1, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. For particulars see auction column.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST
Performance of G. L. FOX'S Comic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A kaleidoscope of Fun, Fairy Enchantment, Beauty.
GEORGE L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
A GREAT COMIC HIT.
H Has attracted in the past seven months from TEN THOUSAND to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than the receipts of any other theatre in New-York. D
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Only STANDING ROOM after 8 o'clock.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES, 1½, SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF BARBE BLEUE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE CHARMING IRMA.
Last nights of the popular tenor, AUJAC.
Notwithstanding the perfect success which has attended the production of
BARBE BLEUE,
Mr. Bateman regrets that he is compelled to announce its withdrawal on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 8.
Last nights of Jarrett & Palmer's
PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—SEASON 1868-69.
Sole Lessee and Director.......................J. GRAU
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 5,
on which occasion the new and brilliant corps of renowned artists, engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment, will inaugurate the season with Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
gorgeously mounted, the entire scenery and dresses having been expressly made in Paris.
Debut in America of Mme. ROSE BELL, (La Grande Duchesse,) Mlle. FONTANEL (who, in order that the cast may be unusually attractive, has kindly consented to assume the role of Wanda;) M. CARRIER, Fritz; M. BECKERS, Gen. Boum; M. GOBY, Prince Paul; M. GENOT, Baron Puck; M. BOURGOIN, Baron Grog; M. MUSSAY, Nepomuc.
Musical Director, Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The stockholders and others desirous of subscribing for the entire season, or for any stated evening each week, are respectfully requested to apply at the office of the Theatre Francais before Wednesday, Sept. 30.
The regular sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Oct. 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK OF
FOUL PLAY.
MOST COMPLETE SUCCESS.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, Oct. 5, will be produced
CHARLES GAYLER'S
great local and sensational Drama, entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.

SIGNOR BLITZ—DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL
IN HIS TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
Evenings at 8. Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
THE DOUBLE-HEADED SPHYNX.
Grand Oracle of Memmon.
SPHYNX. The Egyptian Miracle, SPHYNX.
SPHYNX. Anphropogiassas. SPHYNX.
The Learned Canaries. The Learned Canaries.
MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS, VENTRILOQUAL COMICALITIES, DANCE OF DINNER PLATES, VENTRILOQUISM, DANCE OF DINNER PLATES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
UNPRECEDENTED AND ASTONISHING ATTRACTIONS.
ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY ASSEMBLES NIGHTLY
SHOUTS OF "BRAVO!! BRAVO!!!"
GREET THE ONLY LEON IN
HIS TRULY ASTONISHING ROLE OF BOULOTTE.

LEONSNOEL E O N A Triumph! S N O E | BOULOTTES | BARBE BLU | BLUE BEARD | S A Marvel! N O E O E LEONSNOEL

It is needless to say that this is
THE GREATEST BURLESQUE OF THE DAY.
In the magnificence of all its appointments
IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED UNRIVALED.

In preparation, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, SEPT. 27,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA GALA NIGHTS.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
FIFTEENTH SEASON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.
The Board of Officers beg leave to announce to the subscribers and members that they have secured the valuable services of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
AS CONDUCTOR OF THE SOCIETY
during the season of 1868 and 1869.
They also announce that the first rehearsal of the season will be held at the Society's rooms, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on
MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst.,
and every succeeding Monday evening, at the same time and place.
Persons desirous of joining the Society are invited to make early application on the evenings for rehearsal, or of the Secretary, T. L. HARRIS, No. 13 East 14th-st. WM. A. POND, President.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Sixth Season now open.
Instruction in every branch of music. Terms, $10 per quarter.

MUSICAL.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE
Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season. Address Chickering & Sons and Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway.

MR. CHRISTIAN HOFFMANN BEGS to announce to his pupils and the public that he will return from Europe in the steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, to resume his instruction in the art of piano-playing, singing, theory of music, &c. Applications will be received at GEORGE STECK & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway.

A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS ON THE piano are desired by a young lady who is a competent teacher, and herself a pupil of one of the first professors in the City. Address Miss N., Station L., New-York City.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

BOOSEY'S 50 WALTZES, &c., BY GODFREY, 50 cents.; 32 polkas by D'Albert, 50 cents.; twelve sacred songs by Mrs. Norton, &c., 50 cents; twenty-four sacred songs by Claribel, 50 cents; Brinley Richards' Nine Fantasias, 50 cents. Ready this day. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S 50 CENT PIANO-FORTE OPERAS.—Grand Duchess, La Belle Helene, &c. "In cheapness and neatness these publications are unsurpassed."—New-York *Times*, Sept. 21. Catalogues of Boosey's cheap publications free, No. 644 Broadway.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

OUR MARKETS.

Their Present Condition—Receipts and Expenditures—What Should be Done with the Property.

The condition of our public markets has been a source of annoyance to our citizens and a disgrace to the community ever since they came under the control of the Common Council. Previous to the year 1735 the markets were the property of private citizens or companies, but complaints having been made as to the unfair treatment of those desirous of occupying stalls in the markets, the Common Council, in 1735, determined to take the control of the matter into their own hands. The result shows that like most other things in which the Common Council has meddled, bad has been made worse, and the very abuses which they proposed to remedy have been increased and perpetuated.

In 1853 a committee of the Common Council was appointed to report on the then condition of the public markets, and a communication from Comptroller FLAGG was received, giving a history of the markets, a statement of receipts and expenditures, and a suggestion that the very best thing to be done under the circumstances was either to let the entire market property to the highest bidder or to dispose of it altogether. Last year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had under consideration the propriety of following out Mr. FLAGG's suggestions, but after consultation with the Corporation Counsel it appeared that their power to act in the matter was more than doubtful. A clause was also incorporated in the Tax Levy giving the Commissioners the power to lease the markets at a rental on their appraised value of not less than 7 per cent., but this clause was stricken out, doubtless by the influence of some interested individual, before the Tax Levy became a law. A Committee of the Common Council was subsequently appointed to examine and report on the condition of the markets. The Committee examined them, and spent a considerable sum in carriage hire in so doing, but made no report—at least none that ever came before the public. Within the last few days another committee has undertaken the same work that the former committee failed to perform. Their report is yet to be made.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

Of the thirteen public markets owned by the City, it may be said without exaggeration that there is only one that is at all fit for a decent person to enter. A description of one will answer for all, with the exception of West Washington Market, which is so abominably filthy that all description fails in carrying an adequate idea of its nastiness. This market is built on ground filled in from the river, and is perhaps one of the most valuable locations in the City. It is covered with an aggregation of rotten, tumble-down, rat-haunted sheds, reeking with noisome smells, their crowded passages slippery with filth, and their roofs dilapidated and leaky. Around it assemble daily scores of market wagons, completely blocking up the streets in the vicinity, and rendering the whole scene one of such turmoil and confusion as perhaps can hardly be matched in any other city in the world. Washington Market is, perhaps, a grade above West Washington, although it is bad enough to drive away any one not compelled by business to go there. Its stalls are too small, its passageways too narrow and its roof too low. The gutters in and near it are reeking with filth, and send up an odor, even in cool weather, that would turn the stomach of any one but a market-man. That the meat, vegetables and fruit exposed there must gradually become tainted with these foul odors is of course certain. Of the injury they do to those consuming them, none perhaps can tell the extent. Fulton Market is a trifle better than Washington. It is cleaner, better lighted, and in altogether better condition. The same may be said of Jefferson Market, and perhaps Essex. The remainder, Tompkins excepted, are all so bad, that it is scarcely possible for them to be worse. Tompkins Market, an iron structure, built on the site of the old market-house, is lofty, well lighted, tolerably well ventilated and kept comparatively clean. Like all the others, however, it is overcrowded. The new market in the Eighteenth Ward, not yet completed, will resemble Tompkins in its structure and arrangements.

VALUE OF MARKET PROPERTY—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

In 1853 the value of the public market property was estimated at $1,041,000, while in 1838 it was put as high as $1,167,820, and in 1843 at $1,112,500. The estimated value of each market separately, in 1853, was as follows:

Catharine	$50,000	Jefferson	$65,000
Centre	100,000	Tompkins	50,000
Clinton	80,000	Union	15,000
Essex	100,000	Washington	305,000
Franklin	48,000		
Fulton	220,000	Total	$1,041,000
Gouverneur	8,000		

This estimate, it will be seen, does not include West Washington Market, which was not then constructed. No official estimate of the value of the markets has since been made, though in 1865 it was stated to be over $3,000,000.

So early as 1848-9 the discrepancy between receipts and expenditures began to be alarming. In that year the deficiency was $26,186 36, and in 1853 it had crept up to $32,636 78, as appears by the following statement:

From fees	$57,209 98
From butchers' stands	14,734 79
From rent of cellars	12,306 18
Total receipts	$84,250 95
Total expenditures	44,017 73
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$40,233 32
But in this estimate no allowance is made for interest on the value of the ground and buildings, which, at seven per cent., would be	$72,870 00
Less excess of receipts	40,233 22
Deficiency	$32,636 78

The expenses comprised the following items:

Clerks' salaries	$7,819 76
Cleaning	7,600 00
Repairs, (about,)	16,000 00
Lamps and gas	7,397 97
Lamplighters	5,200 00
Total	$44,017 73

The item of salaries has now risen to $19,500.

In 1863 the receipts from Washington, West Washington, Fulton, Franklin and Jefferson Markets alone had risen to $162,594 49, which was an increase over the preceding year of $24,118 28. The expenses were $28,290 78, which leaves a net revenue from these markets of $134,303 71, or about 12 per cent. on the value of the property, according to Comptroller Brennan's estimate, the buildings being considered by him to be worthless.

In 1861, the receipts from market property increased considerably, and from that time they have been as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1862	158,722 81	1865	204,365 39
1863	175,381 49	1866	209,300 96
1864	193,990 29	1867	269,538 32

It is estimated that the receipts of the present year will exceed $300,000.

The annual expenses for several years past have been: for cleaning, $25,000; for salaries, $19,500.

MARKET WAGONS.

It having been found that the proprietors of a large number of market wagons failed to pay any fees, Comptroller CONNOLLY, in September, 1867, issued a number of market-wagon tickets with coupons attached, and compelled each proprietor to purchase these tickets. This arrangement was found to work well, and a large increase of fees from this source was obtained. It was found that about 170 market wagons come into the City daily, of which, on an average, 120 are from Long Island, 30 from New-Jersey, 10 from the upper part of this island and 10 from Westchester County. The nationality of the proprietors of these wagons, of whom it may also be stated that not more than 10 occupied stands in the markets, was found to be as follows: Americans, 110; Germans, 30; Irish, 30. It was also ascertained that a number of speculators used wagons made to look like those of the farmers, and thus, in a measure, defrauded the City revenue of its just dues. The wagons pay but twenty-five cents each, and are allowed to remain a certain number of hours only. An increase of the fee would not be, it may be thought, unjust.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE PROPERTY.

The idea of Comptroller FLAGG was that the City should sell its market property, or at least let it in parcels to the highest bidder. The City Government, he thought, should leave it to private enterprise to provide buildings for the receipt and sale of produce, as well as for all other commodities. He says in his communication to the Common Council:

"There is a shop-butcher in Broadway, occupying premises which would yield an annual rent exceeding the whole sum paid annually to the City for butchers' stands, either in the Catherine, Centre, Clinton or Essex Market. And yet the person who pays this large amount of rent considers that he can do a business more advantageous to himself than he could do in any of the public markets with a stand given him rent free."

Mr. FLAGG goes on to show that so long as the City maintains the market property in its own possession, so long will it lose thousands of dollars annually, and that the expenses must necessarily eat up the receipts, as no public property can be managed with the economy of a private enterprise.

Comptroller BRENNAN's opinion of the matter was that the markets might be made to pay if their affairs were properly administered and the stands, cellars, &c., let to the highest bidder. In a communication to the Common Council he showed that the principal markets yielded a revenue of twelve per cent. on the estimated value of the property. On the other hand, however, Mr. BRENNAN's estimate of the value of the markets was shown to be too low, and that if placed at their intrinsic value the twelve per cent. would fall off to four or five at most.

Comptroller CONNOLLY, as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, voted for a resolution to let each market to the highest bidder, but this resolution could not be carried out, there being legal difficulties in the way. The title to the market property is vested in the Common Council, as trustees, and as the care of this property affords several snug berths to their hangers-on, they of course strenuously oppose its transfer to other parties. There can be no doubt whatever that the interests of the City would be best consulted by selling the property, and leaving it to individual enterprise to provide suitable buildings for the receipt and sale of meats and vegetables. To the Legislature alone can our citizens look for the necessary action in the matter. In the meantime, however, the Common Council have it in their power to remedy in some measure the want of room so much complained of by those attending the markets, by clearing out the numerous stalls for the sale of refreshments, and appropriating them to the sale of produce. In Fulton Market a very large space is occupied by these stalls, the largest of which is said to be let at an almost nominal rent, and to have afforded its proprietor a very handsome fortune. The Investigating Committee of the Common Council should look into this matter.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

New Code of Signals—Discipline of the Force—The Library—Mr. Abbe's Successor.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department have just issued a General Order (No. 31) establishing a new code of signal stations, to go into effect on the 15th of October, at noon. The new code is much simpler than the old one, and as soon as the members of the Department become familiar with it will be found to operate much more effectively. The numbering of the signal stations under the new code will commence at the corner of Whitehall and State streets, and will proceed from the North to the East River in regular gradation from the Battery to the Harlem River. Formerly the first station (No. 2) was situated at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, near Prince, while the other stations were irregularly located in divers parts of the metropolis. From this arrangement confusion might readily ensue, to correct the tendency to which the new code has been adopted. To illustrate this improved system, take Chambers-street, for instance, the first street you come to going North which runs entirely across the island. On that street the first station on the North River is numbered 61, the next 62, the next 63, and so on, and all the stations numbering *sixty odd*, as the saying is, are on Chambers-street. When the fireman learns that a fire is, so to speak, among the sixties, he knows at once that it must be somewhere on Chambers-street, and the unit informs him in what part of Chambers-street it is. Thus the numbers run regularly across the town, and, as was before observed, when the members of the Department are become thoroughly acquainted with them they will be able readily to locate every fire, and in consequence they will be able to reach it promptly. By the order of the Fire Commissioners, officers and members, telegraph operators and bell ringers are enjoined to familiarize themselves with the localities within their respective fields of action before the above-named date, in order that no errors be committed in sending out alarms. The Superintendent of Telegraph will have the telegraphic machines known as the Robinson machine, altered to conform to the numbers of stations nearest to the locations of the companies having them in use. All second and third alarms will hereafter be preceded by ten strokes on the telegraph instruments and tower bells. The companies designated to do duty at each of these stations, will be announced hereafter.

AFFAIRS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department, since the triumphant issue of the Legislative investigation into its affairs last Winter, has had an increased share of the public confidence. The paid Department has manifested in so many ways its great superiority over the old volunteer force that its most earnest whilom opponents have ceased to malign it. It is true, as the Commissioners have said, that the adoption of a system which, placed in the hands of a small, compact and displined force, what had heretofore been the work of the many; the doing away with the pomp and circumstance attending a fire, with the rush of the multitude, the dash of engines and hose-carts along the sidewalks, surrounded by a rushing and yelling crowd of excited men and boys, with the flashing of lanterns and torches, and the thunder of trumpets, the ringing of bells on the apparatus, while the great bells of the City boomed forth the alarm, to the terror of the citizens, the danger of pedestrians, and the delight of the attendant mob, was a social revolution necessarily producing serious opposition.

The fire in old times afforded opportunity to the thief, as well as a pastime to the idle, and it is an admitted fact, that many fires were caused by a desire for plunder or for recreation. At the fire the wildest confusion prevailed, and houses adjacent were broken into and sacked, under the pretext of saving. All this mainly arose from the presence of persons not controllable by the officers of the old department. Under the present system, the extinguishment of a fire is a duty, and not a pastime. The detail of Police form a cordon on each side, and every person not required within, is excluded. Order and discipline take the place of numbers, and each man knowing how much depends on his individual exertions, works with a consciousness of the necessity of prompt and determined action.

Withal the affairs of the Department are managed with commendable economy. The following is a table of the officers, men and pay of the Metropolitan Fire Department, Dec. 1, 1867:

	Per annum.
One Chief Engineer	$4,500
One Assistant Engineer	2,500
Ten District Engineers, each	1,800
Forty-four Foremen of Companies, each	1,300
Thirty Assistant Foremen, each	1,100
Thirty-two Engineers of steamers, each	1,200
Four hundred and one privates, each	1,000
Three Engineers (suburban districts,) each	400
Eight companies (suburban districts,) each company	1,000

The three engineers and eight companies last mentioned were replaced in January by five engine companies and three trucks, with four regular men and eight hosemen, at $300 each, to the engine companies, and three regular men and nine laddermen, at $300 each, to the truck companies.

The Treasurer's account of the Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund on Dec. 31, last was as follows:

To amount received from Metropolitan Fire Department and deposited in Metropolitan Savings Bank Dec. 31, 1866, and April 4, 1867	$954 36
To accrued interest on $954 36	55 78
To amount received from Metropolitan Fire Department and deposited in Manhattan Savings Institution Dec. 28, 1867	1,439 32
Total	$2,449 46
By balance to 1868	$2,449 46

DISCIPLINE.

The management of the Department, in all its details, is characterized by a degree of military precision and promptness of action which reflects great credit upon those who have charge of it, and greatly facilitates the dispatch of business. The general orders and circulars, trials of firemen, details of duty and discipline of the force, all give evidence of this. The general orders and circulars of the last year have just been bound at headquarters for the use of the several companies, and are models, in their way, of conciseness and minuteness combined, in the instruction and guidance of the affairs of the force. The file contains a complete history of the year's transactions.

THE LIBRARY.

The library, for the use of members of the Department, is to be opened this Fall. It already contains 2,300 volumes, all donated by public-spirited citizens. By these the selections have been made with great care, and works that are at the same time entertaining and instructive will help the fireman lounging in the engine-house to spend his leisure moments pleasantly and profitably. The library will be situated at Firemen's Hall, in a large apartment 42 by 80 feet in dimensions, expressly set apart for it. It has been fitted up by members of the Department. All labor on the buildings occupied by the Department is performed by the firemen themselves, and thus much is saved to the tax-payers.

MR. ABBE'S SUCCESSOR.

At a special meeting of the Fire Commissioners, Thursday, Commissioner MYERS was elected Treasurer, but declined to serve and therefore Commissioner GALWAY was elected to that office. The vacancy in this position was caused by the death of the lamented Mr. ABBE. There are a great many applicants for the vacant commissionership. It is doubtful whether it will be filled before next May, when Mr. ABBE's term will have expired. In order to fill it now, a name must first be agreed upon by the Commissioners and then sent in to the Governor, who may, under the law, confirm their nominee or appoint some other person. By the time the formality is gone through with of filling the vacancy, the term of service will have nearly expired.

NATIONAL LABOR MOVEMENT.

Sixth Day's Session—The Next Congress to be Held in Pittsburg.

The National Labor Congress assembled again yesterday morning at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery.

The question came up of naming a place for holding the Congress next year. Pittsburg had the preference over Washington, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and Albany, and the Convention will be held there on the third Monday in August, 1869.

A debate then ensued on the salary of the President. One thousand dollars was proposed, but it was asked where the money was to come from. The last President had received a very trifling sum on his salary, although there was, of course, no question but that it would be paid. A proposition was made that the office should be unsalaried, or that only actual labor performed should be paid for. The new President, Mr. SYLVIS, said that unless he was paid at least $1,000, he preferred not holding the office. There was much work to do, and he intended faithfully to perform it.

Miss ANTHONY approved the stand that Mr. SYLVIS took. She had no desire that the President should be in the position in which she had been placed regarding the woman suffrage movement for the last twenty years, doing all the drudgery, and footing all the bills, until her means were reduced to a mere trifle. Considering the onerous duties of the President, it was finally resolved to pay him $1,500 a year.

The question was raised as to obtaining money for the expenses of the Union. Mr. TROUP said that if the six hundred thousand workingmen attached to it were taxed a cent a year each, the aggregate would give $6,000, which would amply suffice. Miss ANTHONY said that as the Congress had now admitted female delegates, it would, after the organization of female workers into societies, have six hundred thousand workingwomen also to contribute their quota.

Mrs. STANTON advocated abundant salaries to officers. Much was expected of them, and their time was valuable.

Mr. SYLVIS relinquished the Chair to explain a resolution passed yesterday, against Congress affording charter, and grants of land to immigrant societies. The Union was not opposed to emigration, but to the Emigrant Aid Society, which was the most monstrous monopoly, and profoundest fraud in the country.

A resolution for the appointment of a National Executive Committee, to control the affairs of the National Labor Reform Party, was offered, but tabled, as the Constitution had already made provision for such a committee.

The President, before putting the motion to adjourn, remarked that the Labor Party would probably elect the next President of the United States and the next Congress. It was united, and determined to act for the interests of labor before any others. The Convention then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED POLICE OUTRAGE.

Conclusion of the Examination—Testimony for the Defence—The Accused Officers Held for Trial.

A large number of spectators were again attracted yesterday to the Essex Market Police Court, by the examination to the case of Sergt. MCCREADY and Officer SHEEHAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with an assault upon MICHAEL BAUST on Wednesday evening last. The prosecution having closed on the previous day, the accused introduced the following testimony:

Michael Ward, No. 444 East Thirteenth-street, was sworn, and testified that he knows the saloon of Mr. Baust, and was in there on the evening of Wednesday last; witness then continued and said that he went into the saloon to get a drink in company with a friend named Cohen, who lives in Jersey; I saw Officer Sheehan and another man in his company in the saloon at the time; when I went in there were some remarks about Sheehan being as fat as the landlord; Sheehan replied that he would not like it; my friend then asked me to go out as they had no lager-beer on the premises; I stood there and tried to persuade him to drink something; during this time the man who was with Sheehan and the proprietor got into hot words; Baust said, "Why do you want to come into my house and insult me?" or some remark like that; then they commenced to strike each other; I don't know who commenced to strike first; then Sheehan went to separate them; after a while I heard Sheehan declare that he was an officer, and he had hold of the lappels of Baust's coat; Sheehan said he was Officer Sheehan, of the Seventeenth Precinct; they then dragged Baust to the door, and Officer Sheehan cried out, "Police, Police;" at that time there was one woman and two or three men in the saloon; the crowd then increased; the woman took part with the men in the saloon against the officers; when I got outside the door I recognized McCready going down the stoop and taking hold of the prisoner (Baust;) there were two officers there in uniform, and they took Baust to the Station-house.

Officer Axtell, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was next sworn, and testified that his post on the night in question was on Third-street, from the Bowery to Avenue B, including Baust's place; I heard a noise in Baust's place between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock; I heard a single rap and a noise on the corner of Third-street, and I went to the place at once; I saw there was a "muss" there when I got there; I rushed through the crowd and saw that man there (Sheehan) was down; he was dressed in citizens' clothes at the time; he was on the steps of Baust's saloon, and Baust was on top of him; there were a good many pitching in, and I wanted to get him; I pulled Baust back, and the woman got hold of me and said Baust was her husband; another policeman took hold of Sheehan; I said to the woman, "Let go of me," and she said that man there struck her husband; I saw Officer Sheehan strike her with his hand on the breast twice; had hold of her, and got her back out of the way two or three times; she wanted to get at Sheehan; I did not see Baust struck by anybody while on the steps; a policeman on Fifth-street came up there; I don't know the men who were with Sheehan; the first I saw of McCready he stood on the sidewalk after we got the contestants apart, or just about that time; I don't know who gave the single tap which attracted my attention; Mr. Baust got inside the door after they were separated on the steps; he was placed under arrest immediately; the Sergeant went to the door; I don't know where Sheehan was then; he had not made any arrest then that I saw; there were several had hold of me, pulling and hauling one way and another; Sergt. McCready told me to arrest Baust, which I did, and took him to the Station-house, and the Sergeant said he would make a charge against him; he did so; I brought Baust to the Court the following day, but I made no charge against him; the Sergeant was here and the Judge told him to go; the other prisoner's name was Skeltknecht; I made no charge against him either; I didn't see Sheehan and Baust strike each other at all.

Sergt. Delamater was then called, and testified that he was in charge of the desk at the Seventeenth Precinct on the evening of Wednesday, 23d inst., between ten and eleven o'clock P. M.; was there when the parties were brought in about eleven o'clock; remember that Officer Axtell and Sergt. McCready brought in three prisoners—Mr. Baust, his bar-tender, and a citizen; this was eleven o'clock, and at ten minutes past eleven o'clock another was brought in; Sergt. McCready said he would make a complaint against them for disorderly conduct and wanted me to take the charge, which I did; they were then locked up on that charge.

McCready—Was there any disturbance at the time? A.—No, except a little loud talking on the part of the men.

Q.—Were any of the prisoners struck by any of the officers or men? A.—No, Sir; the officers forced one of the prisoners about to me to give his name.

Q.—Were any abusive epithets used toward the prisoners? A.—Not any that I heard; the room was full of people, who were much excited at the time; at ten minutes past eleven o'clock Officer Sheehan brought in the fourth man, Mr. Jacob Smith, a butcher, wearing ear-rings; he was charged with being one of the parties, and Sheehan made a charge against him for disorderly conduct, saying that he was in the saloon, corner of Third-street and First-avenue; the prisoner was locked up in the cells.

Q.—What was the condition, as to sobriety, of Officer Sheehan on that night? A.—I cannot say that Sheehan was intoxicated, nor can I say that he was not; from his actions he appeared perfectly sober.

McCready—Was there any indication to show that I was intoxicated? A.—No, none, so far as I could see; I do not think that he was at all under the influence of liquor at the time.

McCready—I am going to get the whole truth out if possible. I want to get it. I am not afraid.

Witness—Did not hear the officers say they were going to break up all of these places in the street.

Officer John Maloy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was next sworn, and testified that he was called by a rap; just got to the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue about half past ten, and saw about fifty or sixty persons on the walk; I heard the voice of Sergt. McCready saying, "Let me go;" I went right to the sound of the voice, and saw a man have hold of McCready by the collar of the coat with both hands; I ran in between them and said, "Let go of him, he is the Sergeant;" I can't recognize the man, but he was handed over by the Sergeant to Voss; I remember now I heard Voss say it was the bar-keeper: I then heard a noise at the door, and I ran down the steps and I saw two men and a woman tangled together on the steps, all standing up; I jumped in to separate them; they fell over a step about a foot and a half from the ground, and they drew me with them; did not know either of the parties; I pulled one of the men—the stout man; they were all in citizens' dress, including the woman; the man and the woman got inside the door, and the roundsman closed the door; can't tell whether the other man was Officer Sheehan who was fighting with the woman; McCready and Axtell went in and I stood outside; McCready said "Take that man (Baust) and I will make a charge against him;" he said that the whole party were all disorderly; while standing at the door Sheehan ran toward me: I said "What do you want?" he didn't answer; I can't say Sheehan was drunk, nor could I swear that he was sober; I think the Sergeant was sober; I had no doubt of it; they were quarreling before I got there; I didn't see any one strike; the parties in the cellar-way were fighting, and had about done when I got there; I saw Steel when I turned to strike the dog off, and then he told me that there was Sheehan; when I saw Sheehan he was quite cool; when I asked him what he was doing there he did not answer me.

Jacob Schmidt, of No. 64 Fourth-street, was then sworn for the prosecution, but his evidence was to the same effect as that of all the other witnesses upon that side. Quite an exciting scene was made in the early part of the session by the assumption of the Justice that the witness MICHAEL WARD, had committed perjury, and therefore ordering him to be placed under arrest, the ground of the assumption being that none of the prosecutors remembered seeing WARD in the saloon on the night of the difficulty.

After the case had been lengthily argued, Justice MANSFIELD held both the accused for trial at the General Sessions, and required bonds in $1,000 each for their appearance. These bonds were furnished, and SHEEHAN also gave bond in $1,000 to answer an independent complaint of assault and battery made against him by Mrs. KURRIGUNDA BAUST.

National Guard News and Gossip.

There were no new commissions issued last week, although the following resignations have been accepted by Gov. Fenton: Fifth Division—J. M. Schoonmaker, Aid-de-Camp, Sept. 15. Ninth Brigade—James McKown, Engineer, Sept. 19. Thirteenth Brigade—Charles P. Winegar, Quartermaster, Sept. 16. Tenth Infantry—Geo. W. Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 19; Thomas V. Wolcott, First Lieutenant, Sept. 10; Henry M. Watson, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 10. Twentieth Infantry—H. D. Laflin, Captain, Sept. 16; George B. Mulks, Captain, Sept. 16; George W. Lackey, First Lieutenant, Sept. 16. Thirty-fifth Infantry—Henry D. Rich, Commissary of Subsistence, Sept. 15.

In accordance with orders issued by Brig.-Gen. Varian, the several regiments of the Third Brigade will parade, uniformed and fully equipped, for inspection and review, on Tompkins-square, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., as follows: First Regiment, Monday, Oct. 5, 1868; Seventh Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868; Eighth Regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868; Ninth Regiment, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 12, 1868. Brigade staff will report, dismounted, at headquarters, on Monday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In compliance with Special Order No. 12, from Brigade Headquarters, a regimental court-martial will assemble at the Fourth Regiment Armory on Tuesday, the 20th day of October next, for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Fourth Regiment. Detail for the Court, Capt. E. S. Baker, Jr.

The genial members of Co. G of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays, headed by Capt. Wm. H. Heathcote, held their annual target practice and Summer night festival at Karl's Park, Morrisania, on Wednesday last. The occasion was a very successful one, and drew together Col. Carr and several of the prominent officers in the regiment. The arrangements were in good charge, and the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. N. P. Hore, R. F. Leslie, A. Ostern, McGuigan, C. J. Spear, Lieut. Wm. Taite and Lieut. Wm. Morrison, are deserving of considerable credit for the able manner in which they performed their duties. The target practice was very good, and the fact that several members of Co. D, who participated in uniform, were successful competitors for the prizes, made the contest an interesting one.

Col. Clark, in ordering out the Seventh Regiment for inspection and drill, in pursuance to brigade orders, announces the following changes:

William C. Casey elected First Lieutenant Company H, *vice* Waldo, resigned; James C. Abrams elected Second Lieutenant Company H, *vice* Casey, promoted: and Benjamin Parr elected Second Lieutenant Company D, *vice* Woodhouse, resigned. The resignations of Lieut. Lorenzo G. Woodhouse and Commissary Robert W. Leonard, have been accepted.

Capt. Cullen and his associate "Busy Bees" of the Twenty-second Regiment intend celebrating their anniversary, on the 11th of November, by a supper. The occasion will be made a grand festival, and the arrangements are to be on a most extensive scale, Company B being celebrated for such affairs.

The Fourth Regiment will assemble for regimental inspection and drill on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, in full uniform, (turbans and white gloves,) at their Armory. Regimental line will be formed at 8 P. M. precisely. Company roll calls at 7:45 P. M. The following schedule of drills is announced by Lieut. Col. Maxwell: Companies A and H on Monday evenings, Companies B and D on Tuesday evenings, drum corps on Wednesday evenings, Companies E and G on Thursday evenings, Companies C and F on Friday evenings.

Col. Anton Meyer announces in recent orders that, in compliance with brigade orders, the annual inspection and review of the Fifth Regiment will take place on Monday, the 19th of October. Regimental line will be formed in front of the Armory in Hester-street at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. Commandants of companies are ordered to send in the name of a suitable person to be appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Maj. Godfrey will inspect the Armory of this regiment, regimental and company books and records, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely.

In order to facilitate recruiting in the Seventh Regiment, the Board of Officers have issued a manual for the information of recruiting parties. It contains a complete roster of the members, the price of the uniforms, amount of dues, extracts from by-laws of companies, the regimental Roll of Honor, and a variety of other information of interest. The idea is to show exactly the material composing the command, and the cost of membership. The manual will no doubt do its work effectually.

The officers of the Eighth Regiment will hold their regular quarterly meeting on Tuesday evening next, when Adjutant Dunn will exhibit a specimen or model muster-roll.

The resignation of Major Chas. H. Jones, a member of Gen. Aspinwall's Fourth Brigade staff, is announced. The Major leaves the State service by reason of removal, after a connection with the National Guard of nearly ten years. He was at one time a member of the First Division staff, and always proved himself an efficient and courteous officer.

Col. Brinker announces that in compliance with brigade orders, the First Regiment Cavalry will parade (mounted) for muster and inspection, in full uniform, armed and equipped, within Tompkins Park, on Wednesday, Oct. 14. Roll call on the grounds at 1 o'clock P. M.

The difficulty existing between Major-Gen. Edward L. Molineux, recently appointed to the command of the Second Division by Gov. Fenton, and Brig.-Gen. Crooke, in temporary command since the retirement of Gen. Duryea, still continues. Gen. Crooke peremptorily refuses to surrender the command of the division to Major-Gen. Molineux, on the ground that the Governor has no right to fill a vacancy in the grade of Major-General, if such vacancy occurs when the State Senate is not in session. Although he professes to have no personal feeling in the matter, nor any aspirations for speedy promotion, the disinterested public cannot help believing that something more than a desire to promote the good of the service lies beneath this dogged resistance on the part of the Brigadier. The trouble excites great interest in the Second Division, as a matter of course, and already a movement is on foot to secure the retirement of Gen. Crooke, as he has served in his present position over ten years. We hope that no further steps in that direction will be taken, as the Brigadier would, no doubt, be gratified at a chance to become a martyr among the soldiers of the old school.

In Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, J. H. Youmans has been elected First Sergeant, *vice* Rennie, discharged; and Charles Hawkhurst, Duty Sergeant, *vice* Greene, resigned.

Col. Bendix announces that, in compliance with general orders, from brigade headquarters, the Third Regiment will parade, fully armed and equipped, for annual inspection, on Friday, Oct. 16. Regimental line will be formed in Twenty-third-street, (north side,) right resting on Fourth-avenue, at 12:30 P. M. precisely.

Pursuant to Brigade General Orders No. 7, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward, will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, (overcoats rolled,) on Tuesday, 13th October, for annual muster. Line will be formed on Washington-square, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8½ o'clock A. M. First Sergeants' call at 8 A. M., at the Regimental Armory. Field and Staff will report to the Colonel (mounted) fifteen minutes before the time of formation: non-commissioned staff, band, field music and color guard, to Adjutant at First Sergeants' call. The several company books and records will be inspected by Major Gilon at the Regimental Armory, on Wednesday, [illegible] October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Officer HARBURNELL of the First Precinct, arrested GEORGE CHRISTOPHER HARRINGTON, a man employed on board the canal boat *Rapelyea*, now lying at Pier No. 7, East River, and he was arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of having grossly outraged the person of DELIA REYNOLDS, aged 21. It appears that the complainant met HARRINGTON at an Intelligence Office in Fourth-avenue, when he engaged her as a cook on the canal-boat, and pretended that he had his wife on board also. He agreed to pay DELIA $12 per month, and as the offer seemed to be a good one, she accepted it and accompanied HARRINGTON on board the canal-boat. At a later hour that night he entered her sleeping apartment and committed the outrage complained of. DELIA struggled with the prisoner, and finally escaped in her night clothes to the dock, where she related the above facts. Reference being made to Capt. JAMESON, the arrest of HARRINGTON soon followed. The Magistrate remanded the accused for trial. He offered to marry his victim, but she refused to entertain the proposition.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ILLEGAL PLURALITY.

Yesterday Detective INMEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested PATRICK HEALEY of No. 217 East Tenth-street, upon a charge of being too much married, preferred by his latest matrimonial venture, ELLEN RYAN, of No. 517 West Nineteenth-street. Two months ago this lady was cajoled to the altar by the persuasive HEALEY, who represented himself as a widower. Only a few days since she discovered that he was only a grass-widower, and that Mrs. HEALEY No. 1 is an inhabitant of California, but still legally united to the far-distant PATRICK. The accused was held for an examination.

WOOSTER-STREET AMENITIES.

HENRY A. HAMMOND, of No. 220 Wooster-street, appeared to complain that he had been despoiled by his near neighbors KATE WILSON and MARGARET PRICE, residing at No. 218½ Wooster-street. His story is that he entered their place for the purpose of taking a friendly drink, and upon emerging, after the consumption of twenty minutes in this pleasant duty, he discovered that his pocket had been robbed of $35. Returning at once he accused KATE and MARGARET, and, by way of most convincingly repelling the charge, they put him into the street. Their arrest followed, and eventually they gave bail in $300 each for their appearance at the General Sessions.

ON THE FENCE.

Officer OSBORN, of the Twentieth Precinct, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, saw two men scale the fence of the Wood Yard No. 455, West Thirty-second-street, while a third remained outside on guard. This latter the officer "pinched," that is arrested, and thereupon the pinched one naturally "squealed," which translated means he gave the alarm to his companions inside, who thereupon came tumbling over the fence. One effected his escape, but the other fell into the clutches of officer OSBORN. The prisoners gave the names of JAMES THOMPSON and RICHARD MCGOWAN, to appear on the calendar of the Special Sessions, whither they were sent for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS FALLS.—JOHN LARDNER, aged 5 years, fell from a fourth-story window of his parents' residence, No. 266 First-avenue, and sustained such injuries that his life is despaired of....GEO. E. BROWER, aged 31, and residing in Eighty-first-street, near Third-avenue, fell from a tree yesterday, in front of No. 120 Baxter-street, and broke his collar-bone....ELIZA MOGER, aged 4 years, fell from a second-story window at No. 105 Broome-street, and sustained serious injuries....EDWARD WILLIAMS, aged 49, of No. 49 Powers-street, Williamsburg, received a severe scalp-wound by falling down a cellar, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOSEPH HILL, of No. 463 East Fifty-seventh-street, was thrown from his wagon by a bank of sand in Thirty-seventh-street, and he sustained severe injuries.

LIBRARY FOR SALE.—A very fine library, possessed by a gentleman at Oakwood, New-Jersey, will be sold at auction, to-morrow evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., and continue for several days. The collection comprises illustrated works, standard biographies, histories, travels, poetry, the drama, natural history, &c., of the best editions.

SATURDAY'S CONCERT AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The music that was discoursed at the Central Park, yesterday, had plenty of listeners, the cold snap to the contrary, notwithstanding. The breezes that blew in the lower part of the City were Midsummer zephyrs to the bluster of Boreas on the Mall and through the Ramble, and those who went to the Park in search of fresh air obtained a very abundant supply. The Band performed its part with commendable vigor; the people stayed to hear with remarkable pertinacity; gentlemen and ladies on horseback disported themselves as usual, and carriage-loads of crinoline and broadcloth lingered near the music-stand till all were blue again with sitting in the keen, cool air. It was another of those afternoons of enjoyment for the masses, which are so wisely provided by the powers that be.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Chief Justice Chase, of Washington; Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, of the U. S. Army; Gen. Doubleday, of the U. S. Army; Hon. E. G. Ross, of Kansas, and Gen. Kilpatrick are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prof. Law, of Ithica; Hon. R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, and Hon. R. J. Brent, of Maryland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. James J. Byrnes, of the U. S. Army, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Hugh Boscawen, of London, and Gen. Anderson, of the U. S. Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. W. S. Culbertson, of Indiana; Gen. Burton, of Boston, and F. W. Ashby, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—At 8 o'clock last evening, JOHN SUMMERS, an employe at the Astor House, fell from the platform of a third-story window, and was so severely injured by the fall that he died soon after being admitted to the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day.

BRIEF ITEMS.—A few nights ago some burglars gained an entrance, through the scuttle, to the premises of COX & DEERY, at No. 70 Cortlandt-street, when they carried off a quantity of postage stamps, cigars and tobacco, valued at $100. They then escaped through a rear window....Early yesterday morning Officer SPIER, by means of the life-saving apparatus, saved WM. BROWN, Quartermaster on the steamship *Merrimack*, from drowning, at Pier No. 43 North River. BROWN was intoxicated at the time....JAS. KENNEDY, aged 14, living in Forty-first-street, near Third-avenue, became involved in a fight with another boy named HUGH SMITH, when he sustained a severe cut in the face, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHRISTENINGS AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—To-day is the time appointed for the baptism of infants at Plymouth Church, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. In giving notice of this fact last Sunday Mr. BEECHER said it was desirable that at least one of the parents should be a member of some Christian church when they offered their infants in baptism; indeed, it was desirable that both parents should be church members, although so far as he was concerned he did not regard it as essential; but he did think that as the ordinance of baptism was merely a dedication of the children to Christ, and a binding of the parents to bring them up in the way that they should go, at least one of the parents should have walked in the path they proposed to point out to their offspring. He cordially invited all parents, whether members of that church or not, to prepare for the solemn undertaking of the baptismal vows to-day.

AID FOR THE ORPHANS.—Preparations are in progress for a course of lectures, to be delivered in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the orphans under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy of Brooklyn. The Irish civic societies of the city have taken the matter in hand, and a Convention will be held to-day for the purpose of perfecting arrangements. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. JOHN R. MCDONALD, the eloquent young Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Williamsburg. He will be followed by Ex-Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, and other well-known public speakers.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND TRUCK.—THOMAS PLEASANTS, a half-breed, was yesterday committed by Justice VOORHIES to await trial on a charge of stealing a double truck from EDWARD JOHNSON, of No. 639 Sixth-avenue, New-York. The prisoner also stole a horse from some unknown person for the purpose of hauling away the truck, and succeded in reaching Williamsburg with both, when he was arrested by Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who recovered the property. The Police have not yet found an owner for the horse.

DIVINE WORSHIP IN A POLITICAL WIGWAM.—The Seymour and Blair Campaign Club of the Thirteenth Ward having given the use of their wigwam in Broadway, E. D., to the Young Men's Christian Association of the Eastern District, a series of free religious services will be held there, commencing to-day. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will deliver the opening sermon.

RIOT AT ASTORIA.—The Grant and Colfax Battery of Greenpoint attended a mass meeting at Astoria, on Friday night, where they were assailed with stones by a number of rowdies, and a lively fight, amounting to a riot, resulted. A large number of the combatants on both sides were slightly injured. Several windows were smashed during the *melée*.

NEW-JERSEY.

A STUPID POLITICAL HOAX.—Quite an excitement was occasioned in Hudson City, yesterday morning, by a report circulated that a negro had been lynched by hanging him to the limb of a tree in front of SHEEBOLD's saloon, on Hoboken-avenue. It appears that just as day was dawning three citizens were walking up the avenue, when they were startled by seeing, a little in advance of them, what they supposed to be the body of a negro suspended by a rope from the limb of a tree, with one hand holding on to a black carpet-bag. The men were seized with consternation, and, without further investigation rushed off to give information of the supposed foul murder at the Police Station. Officer GALLAGHER, who was in charge, hastened to the spot, when he found a well-executed counterfeit darkey and at once cut it down. The effigy was made up of a false face, short coat, dark pants, top boots and soft black hat. In one hand was a black carpet-bag and the other was encased in a white cotton glove. Officer GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examination on the spot and found that the internal arrangements consisted of shavings and grass.

AN EX-QUEEN'S GUARDSMAN FOUND WITH HIS NECK BROKEN.—Yesterday morning about 12:30 o'clock, the body of a well-known saloon-keeper, on Bergenwood-avenue, Hudson City, was found lying in the front area way of Hoffman's Hotel, on Hudson-avenue, where the deceased had been to attend a Democratic meeting. When discovered the body was still warm, and upon examination it was found that his neck had been broken by (as is supposed) his accidentally falling down the area-way, a distance of six feet. HALL was an unusually large and powerful man, about six feet three inches in height, an Englishman by birth, and was formerly a member of the Queen's body-guard. He was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HUDSON CITY.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner WHITE on the body of JOHN HALL, who was found lying dead in the front areaway at Hoffman's Hotel, Hudson City, and a verdict of death from suffocation was rendered. The body had been removed to the house of deceased, where Dr. HAMMOND made a *post-mortem* examination and found that HALL had come to his death by having his neck broken, but the inquest had been concluded before this result was arrived at. HALL weighed upward of 300 pounds. The place where he lost his life is said to be a regular man-trap. Only the evening before a boy fell into it, and recently, it is said, a man tumbled down the same place and sustained a fracture of one of his arms.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Mrs. MARY A. OSBORN, of No. 261 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was passing along Newark-avenue, toward the market, a young man assaulted and robbed her of a wallet containing $3 10. Mrs. OSBORN made an outcry, when Officers BOYLE and REILLY, rushed up and took the fellow into custody. Upon being taken to the Police Station the prisoner gave his name as WILLIAM SMITH, weaver, 20 years of age. He admitted his guilt, and said that he wanted a home for the Winter.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—A boy named JOHN HALL, aged 11 years, residing at the corner of Harrison and Greenwich-streets, New-York, was arrested yesterday evening at Hoboken, on suspicion of having stolen a new pocket-book containing $32 75, which was found in his possession. The boy was brought before Recorder POPE and examined. He stated that he had found the book in Hudson-street New-York, and kept it. He contradicted himself, however, several times in his statements, and the Judge considered it best to send him back to jail, until some owner should be found for the book.

ARREST OF ALLEGED RUFFIANS.—JOHN SHERN and GEORGE LANE, alleged to be two of the party of young ruffians engaged in the shooting at MICHAEL FINEN, and the breaking of the furniture and glassware in his house, on Summit-avenue, Hudson City, on the 6th inst., were arrested by Constable JOHNSON, in Hoboken, on Friday night. The prisoners were taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, and held to bail for their appearance at the October Term of Court.

GRAND LARCENY.—JOSEPH HACKETT, a little boy eight years old, was arrested Friday afternoon at Newark, for having stolen a pocket-book containing $48 from a shelf in a butcher shop kept by Mrs. MARY KLEIN, at No. 65 Prince-street. JOE threw the book away, but kept the money, which he showed to some boys, who informed on him. Thirty-four dollars have been recovered.

DEXTER AT THE STATE FAIR.—It is expected that Mr BONNER's *Dexter* will be one of the attractions at the State Fair, Waverly. He is not to compete for any of the prizes, but will merely make a display of speed for the gratification of the public. It is not unlikely, also, that others of Mr. BONNER's horses will be present.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—A dry goods clerk named HENRY KELLY, at one time in the employ of Mr. CHARLES GRAVES, Newark, was arrested in that city yesterday, on the charge of having sold $40 worth of goods, for which he made no return to Mr. GRAVES. He was committed for trial.

GYPSIES.—A band of gypsies, fifty strong, who have lately arrived from England, and are on their way to Illinois, have been encamped for several days near Elizabeth.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—CHRIST. KEISER, who had his hand crushed in the machinery at the sugar house in Jersey City, two weeks since, died Friday night of lockjaw, brought on by having his hand amputated.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¼ for both money, and the account.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	33
Illinois Central	93¼
Atlantic and Great Western	39½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 26.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾@76 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Bourse is firmer. Rentes closed last night at 69f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 26—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing figures of last evening, viz.: Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat 10s. 11d. per cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum at 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26—11:15 A. M.

SUGAR—The market for Sugar to arrive is firm, and the first sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard this morning were made at 28s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Whale Oil, £38 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday Sept. 26—2 P. M.

Erie Railway shares 33¼, others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is somewhat firmer, and the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 51s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut; Lard, 72s. ℔ cwt.; Pork is firm.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON—Prices have declined 1 franc. Tres Ordinaire is now quoted at 122 francs ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Westphalia	Sept. 16	Hamburg	New-York
Cuba	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	Sept. 29	New-York	Hamburg
Smidt	Sept. 30	New-York	Bremen
China	Sept. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	Sept. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	Oct. 1	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool
William Penn	Oct. 3	New-York	London
Hibernia	Oct. 3	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	Oct. 3	New-York	Havre
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.			
Rising Star	Oct. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Oct. 1	New-York	Havana
Alabama	Oct. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 26.—*In steamship Britannia, for Liverpool*—David L. Kinninment, Mrs. Kinninment, Thos. Grunby, Mrs. Grunby, Miss Grunby, Goderick C. John Wilson, David Merton, Rev. Jas. Grant, Jas. Muir, Mrs. Muir, Miss Muir, Miss S. Muir, Miss Nelson, George Cooper, Robt. Muir, Charles Mackie, John Mackie, John F. Allen, and other passengers in the steerage.

SEPT. 26—*In steamship Louisiana for Liverpool*—Dr. Frederick Tompkins, George Little, A. E. Fahlbeck, Mrs. McCullogh and maid servant, and 243 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wellman and child, Mrs. Bridget Lynch and child, Mrs. Haywood and 2 children, Miss Duff, E. M. Cary, George E. Francis, Mr. Ball, Joseph G. Low, Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wiley, Miss C. Dyers, A. Champion, R. J. Adams, C. C. Greene, Miss A. F. Holden, U. Dart, C. L. Schlatter, Mrs. E. H. Godfrey, Miss E. C. Plummer, Charles Walker, A. S. Carroll, Mrs. M. E. Ricker, Mr. and Mrs. Hirshfield, T. V. Robinson, N. H. Denyse.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—James Jackson, George Klay, J. Neil, A. T. Reid, John T. Hays, John H. McGinly, Miss Catharine H. Martin, John J. Doran, Charles E. Jones and lady, Joseph W. White and lady, S. M. Colding, J. D. Campbell, J. P. Collins, F. W. Cornwell, J. L. Finn, L. Herz, Thos. W. West, N. Carr, Jacob Thompson, William Patterson,

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 26—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Titterton, nurse and 3 children; Dr. G. C. Cotton, lady and child; Miss Pearson, A. Kenyon, Miss Albright, Mrs. E. Mansfield and child, Miss Shanley, Mr. Dudley, F. E. McCarthy, W. Muirhead, F. Cyrus, Mr. Brown, James Richardson, James Tivolin, E. Jordan, E. Gamble, Mrs. H. C. Bateman, 7 children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Master William, Master Thurston, Miss Ellen and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Dudley, U. L. Nicholson, J. N. White, Thos. Cox, Mr. Nicoleth, S. A. Kisslen, Mr. S. Hoeff, Mr. D. Cartillon, Mr. A. C. Morrish, Rev. T. Broaz, H. Kelly, J. Daley, J. W. Beckley, D. F. Milne, Mr. Boden, W. Lancaster, Rev. A. Harrigan, James Hore, James Sheridan, Mrs. D. Ross, Miss J. Ross, Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mr. Brownley, J. C. Hark, Mr. and Mrs. James Birkenshaw, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. Hard, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. O. Hard and 2 children, Mrs. Martin, Mr. James, Mr. Osgood, Miss Fury, Mrs. O. Bell, Miss Kelley, Mrs. Mabrenin, Miss Walsh, Miss Nicoletti, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. E. Hughes, Mr. G. E. Hughes, Mrs. Boden, Mr. J. P. Bainbridge, Mr. Ware, Mr. D. R. Hilliard, Miss E. Cantillon, Miss Gilroy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 52 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon sets.... 1 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 09 | Gov. Island. 5 58 | Hell Gate.... 7 20

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisiana, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Rapidan, Cheeseman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Miami, Raynor, Fernandina and Mobile, I. K. Roberts; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Gulf City, Stewart, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Gulf Stream, Spencer, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Isaac Bell, Alexander, Norfolk and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Empire, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ships Alice M. Minott, Lovell, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton & Co.; Vanguard, Russell, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Gardner Colby, Dunbar, Savannah, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Eliza Barss, Coynes, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; Vinco, (Br.,) Hughes, Liverpool, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Inca, (N. G.,) Renjes, Bremen, H. Koop; Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Rebecca Caruna, Larage, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Maitland and Noel, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; B. C. Morris, Crane, Barbados, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Terne, Sydney, C. B., G. H. Brewer; Catharine, (Br.,) Shearer, Constantinople, G. F. Bulley; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Marshall, Kingston, Jam., C. E. Staples; Black Swan, Podges, Georgetown, S. C., I. B. Gager; Amelia, (Br.,) Dunn, St. John's, N. F., Maitland & Phelps; Chimbarazo, Cook, Port Spain, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Grasmar, (Dan.,) Heney, Maranham and Para, Burdett & Everett; Leocadia, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; F. G. Kelley, Baker, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; S. E. Nash, Nash, Providence, H. W. Jackson; W. Mazyck, Catlin, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. A. Crunmer, Cranmer, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mattie E. Tabor, Cork, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Henry Gibb, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes.

Sloops Apollo, Freeman, Sag Harbor, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Jenny Lind, Spencer, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Sept. 16, via Queenstown 17th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 16th, at 8:20 P. M., off Bell Buoy, passed steamship Aleppo, bound inward. 17th, 11 A. M., 45 miles of Tuskar, Br. ship Queen of Nations, bound E. 24th, lat. 43, lon. 61 30, passed a brig-rigged steamship bound E. 25th, lat. 42, lon. 64 30, steamship Russia, bound E.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Sept. 12, via Havana 5½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Sept. 20, off Pickle Reef, saw steamship Cuba and Concordia, bound S. 22d, 2 P. M., lat. 31 20, lon. 79 2[illegible], spoke schr. Isabel, of New-London, from San Blas for New-York.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 22d. at 6:30 A. M., 10 miles E. from Key West, spoke schr. Montrose, from Mobile for Boston, all well. 25th. at 6:30 A. M., Peter J. Creighton, chief engineer, died of dysentery. His remains were brought on.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Bark Mondego, (of London,) Peterson, St. Paul, De Londo, W.C.A.. 57 ds., with peanuts and 3 passengers to Perez, Planos and Obarrio. Sept. 13, lat. 33 30, long. 61 07, spoke whaling schr. Admiral Brick, bound to New-Bedford, with cargo 270 bbls. sperm oil. Has been 7 ds. N. of Bermuda, and had fine and pleasant weather entire passage.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Havana Aug. 15, via Sagua, Sept. 12, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Sailed in co. with brig Mary J. Williams, from Sagua, for Philadelphia. Left in port bark Irma, to sail for New-York on the 14th. Has been 6 ds N. of Hatteras; had heavy N. E. winds entire passage.

Brig Harry & Aubury, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Weeks, Anguilla 15 ds., with 3 passengers and salt to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. gales and heavy head seas; previously had fine weather and light S. E. winds.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Wilkie, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with 2 passengers and hides to Dallett & Bliss. Has been 5 ds. north of Bermuda, and 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds and heavy head seas; previously, moderate weather.

Brig Stephen Duncan, Hughes, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Providence.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, Cates, Shulee, N. S., 7 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. D. Talbot, Packard, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Fanny K. Shaw, Watts, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Henry & George, Maxwell, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Richardson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Heuston, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tennesse, Labrey, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Carey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Swan, Hawkins, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Wellington, Barber, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Central America, McLean, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dolittle & Worth.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Payne, Baltimore, 6 ds., with coal to Master.

Schr. S. B. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to J. Murchie & Co.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. McClusky, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Talthia and Hannah, Denning, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, May, Port Johnson, for Middletown.

Schr. Phœnix, Shaler, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. P. Story, Jones, Haverstraw.

Schr. Alice Brown, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Adelia, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, Bridgeport.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Ritter, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Smith, Hutchings, New-Haven.

Schr. Laguna, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Wright, Sandwich.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Hamilton, Portland, 5 days, with lumber to M. A. Wilder.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Boston.

Schr. J. Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Asa, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Callagan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Henrietta, Sprague, Bridgeport.

Schr. Port Royal, Ford, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Crowell, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Hubbell, Bridgeport.

Schr. Saxon, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Gloucester.

Schr. D. R. Kane, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Parker, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. W. Thompkins, Ross, Norwich.

Schr. Motto, Searle, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, Providence.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Ella L. Cooper, Riker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Chase, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hellen Mar, Ward, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. A. C. Acken, Hale, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Alpine, Monhall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Panama, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. W. & S. Caston, Smith, Maryland.

Schr. E. H. Clarke, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.

Sloop Translation, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, light, N., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and Louisiana, for Liverpool; Britannia, Glasgow; Mariposa and Yazoo, New-Orleans; Rapidan and Montgomery, Charleston; J. S. Green, Alexandria; Ellen S. Terry, Newbern, Empire, Wilmington; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—The steamship Siberia, from Liverpool, arr. up at 7 o'clock this morning, with 353 passengers—41 cabin, 312 steerage; also arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26—Sld. steamships Champion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schr. Matanzer, for Georgetown, S. C.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26—Sld. steamships Marmion and San Jacinto, for New-York.

Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the bark Clara R. Sutil, now 41 days out from Honolulu.

Arr, Uncle Tobey, and Valley Forge, from Yokohama.

Cld. Blue Jacket for Liverpool, with 38,000 sacks of wheat; and Midnight for New-York.

Sld. John Paul for Cork.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The brig William H. Parks, of and from Bangor for New-York, with lumber, is ashore on Presque Island. The vessel is tight, and a steamer from New-Bedford will go to her assistance to-day.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 26.—When the steamer Ariel passed Marcus Hook this morning, near the wreck of the bark Sunnyside, which was destroyed, no masts were visible, but flames were issuing from the water where the hull is probably aground on the bar.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 26.—The bark Sunnyside, from Philadelphia to Bremen, with coal-oil, was struck by lightning last evening. An explosion took place on board, which shook houses in this city. The bark took fire and burned to the water's edge. The pilot (Kelly) is missing—supposed to have been blown overboard. The Captain and crew, all badly scalded, were brought ashore in a tug-boat for medical aid.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 26—Sld. steamship Juniata, for Philadelphia.

At Porto Cabello, Sept. 5, brig Adelia, to sail next day for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The steamship France, Capt. Grace, of the National Line, which left New-York Sept. 12, arrived here to-day.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

EQUESTRIAN
SHIRTS AND TIGHTS,
BROWN, WHITE AND FLESH.
J. S. Lowrey & Co.,
NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

THE HORSE-TAMER.
THE HORSE-TAMER;
OR,
THE BOY, ULYSSES S. GRANT.
TEACHING DAVE TO PACE!
TEACHING DAVE TO PACE!
TEACHING DAVE TO PACE!
A beautiful
PICTURE IN OIL COLORS,
published as a supplement to
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
Now Ready.
Every American Household should
HAVE IT!
HAVE IT!

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY
AT
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES,
Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized Lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker,
No. 200 Broadway and No. [illegible] Fulton-st.